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Do. Coffee and Chicory...	In do. do.
Do. Dandelion Coffee	In 1s. and 2s. Bottles.
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Do. do. with Pure Coffee	In do. do.
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Cumberland St., Devonport.

Feb. 24, 1891.

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10/0	10/0	10/0	11/6	11/6	12/9	12/9	20/6	20/6	23/6	30/0 Green, per grs.
10/9	10/9	11/6	12/6	13/0	15/6	15/6	24/0	24/0	27/0	34/6 White, ..

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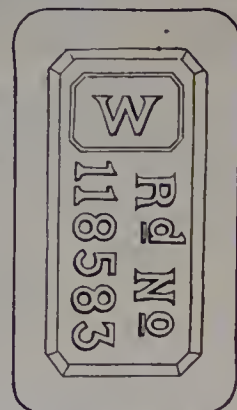
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1	1½	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	16	20 oz.
9/6	9/6	9/6	10/9	10/9	11/9	11/9	19/0	19/0	21/6	27/0 Green, per grs.
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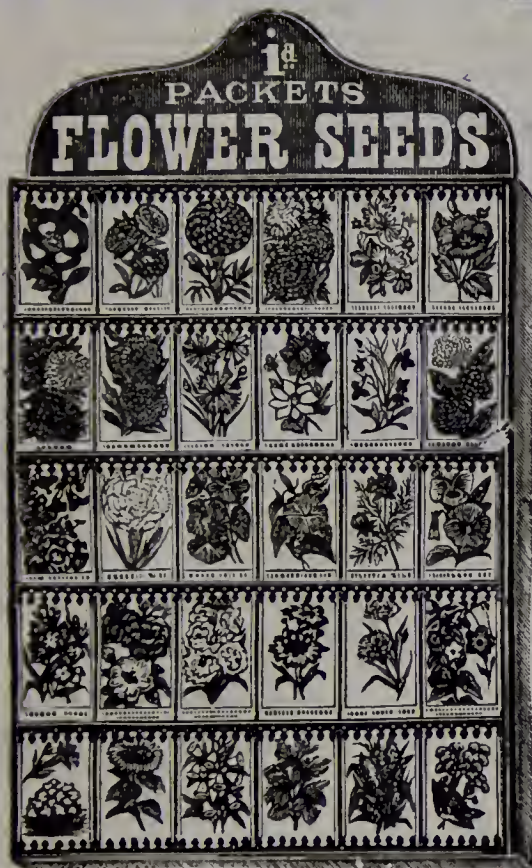
Telegraphic Address—"FRANGIPANI LONDON."

MARCH 7, 1891

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(Winged Lion Brand).

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This combination of Bird Seeds is allowed by the highest authorities to be the best obtainable for all kinds of cage birds.

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Bargains.—5 2-lb. ol. bergamotte, extra quality, at 20s. each; 10 2-lb. ol. aurant. et limon. (mixed), excellent perfume, at 10s. each, free on rails, sample 3d. Watson, Chemist, Shipley.

Dental.

Three Sequoh's silver-plated forceps, two upper right and left, one lower molars, 30s.; free. Jackson, Chemist, St. Helen's.

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What offers? Dozen Rooke's ellixir, 11s., and one-sixth dozen 4s. 6d. size, unopened and perfectly clear. Hollingworth, Pharmacist, Stainland.

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Reliable recipes, 6d. each; full set of 130 neatly copied in book, 7s. 6d.; send for list. "Chemist," Edwards, Wye, Kent.

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Entire chemist's fixtures and fittings, small. Apply, 343 Upper Street, Islington.

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Counter-case, bent glass, 3½ by 2 ft. by 9 in., mirror back, 50s.; soda-water stand, as Maw's A 59, 30s. Evans, 367 Moseley Road, Birmingham.

Case as Maw fig. A 2, open at back, 53 in. long, 24½ wide, 8 in. deep back, 4 front, 4 trays, mirror backs, bargain; what offers? Parkes, 196 Belsize Road, Kilburn.

Water-bed, once used, 7 feet by 2 feet 6 inches, cost 4l. 12s. 6d.; water neck pillow, new, 18 inches by 25 inches (9s.); 6 sponge-bags (6s. 9d.); 2½ yards odd waterproof sheeting; what cash offers? Oballis, 66 Louth Road, Camberwell.

Drawers, 12 ft. run, with glass labels and glass knobs, price 8l.; counter, 11 ft. long, 60s.; desk and case, 50s.; 3-ft. bent-glass counter case, 30s.; tooth-brush case, 35s.; sponge case, 90s.; dispensing screen, very handsome, 7l. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

10 specie-jars, 14½ in. high, with glass covers, 3s. 3d. each; 8 specie-jars, 13 in. high, with japanned covers, 2s. 9d. each; 1-quart tincture press, 7s.; 1-gallon ditto, 25s.; 11-in. marble mortar and pestle, 8s.; several nests of drawers; 4 specie-jars, 13½ in. high, with glass covers, 3s. each; stoppered rounds. W. Hawke & Son, Wild Court, W.C.

Chemist's shop fittings—Very handsome wall fitting, with drawers and shelving complete, price 15l. 10s., measure 12 ft. long; glass-fronted counter, same length, price 12l. 10s.; 14 dozen gold-labelled shop-rounds, 7l.; bent-glass counter case, 5 ft. long, 95s.; desk and case, 50s.; sponge case, 90s.; tooth-brush case, 35s.; and sundry second-hand fittings very cheap. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

132 drawers, 16 ft. long, 4 ft. 6 in. high, solid mahogany fronts, hand-made, glass knobs to 114; dispensing-screen; bent-glass specimen show-case for dentists, very heavy plate glass mahogany ebonised and mirror back; also quantity plate-glass suitable for cases, pin. thick, 1s. per ft.; handsome brass gas rail and brackets, &c.; exchange for salable goods, &c. Parke & Co., Brundford, Yorks.

Miscellaneous.

A mortar and pestle, No. 11; what offers? Jones, Chemist, Holywell.

For sale, Enterprise tincture-press. Sullivan, 39 Abchurch Lane, Square, Brixton; exchange possible.

Aloes Balm, &c.; 6d. vermin killer, 18s. gross; gold paint, 1s. lb. 44 Loudon Road, Manchester.

120-gal. galvanised iron tank, good brass tap, 10s. 6d. 29 Bordesley Green Road, Birmingham.

What offers for large and small boxes Dobson's famous black-leg drinks for calves. Gratton, Chemist, Festiniog.

"Cyclopædia of Useful Arts" and Jamieson's "Dictionary Mechanical Science," 30s.; Fitzroy's barometer, 15s. Hoselby, St. Leonard's.

Southall's student's collection of materia medica specimens, cost 30s., and collection of B. P. chemicals, cost 25s., both new last September. R. Breese, 80 Pickwick Street, Liverpool.

Bracher's automatic still, size B4, tinned copper, cost 50s., price 30s.; "Enterprise" tincture-press, price 7s. 6d. Buxton, Chemist, Clifton, Bristol.

Yard spongio pillinc, new; 8 lbs. ferri quinine citrat.; 1 lb. ext. bellad.; 1 lb. ext. coloc. co.; 10 lbs. acid. carbolic, B.P.; 1 lb. iodoform; offers. Fowler, Portsea.

Seven pairs dental forceps (3 new) in leather case, price 21s.; also Attfield's "Chemistry," 11th; "Art of Dispensing," 2nd; what offers? "Ferri," Howden, Yorks.

Thirteen years' Chemist and Druggist, complete, first reasonable offer; pair old Salsma vases, valued at 35 guineas, 22 in. high, 10l., prize of Manchester School of Art Drawing; auropbone, with rolls music, 30s., cost 3 guineas. 127/26.

For sale, mahogany soda-water stand similar to fig. A 57 Maw's list; 8-inch Archimedeum lawn-mower; complete set of 14 pairs Maw's tooth-forceps, modern patterns, nickelled; also gum-lancet and mouth-mirror; outside show-case (angular); 4 flask Bishop's vulcaniser, iron boiler; large iron flask with screw clamp; "Year-Book of Pharmacy," 1870 to 1878; Turner's "Chemistry," 7th edition; Attfield's "Chemistry," 1867; Squire's "Companion," 1869; "British Pharmacopæia," 1867, additions, 1874; "Progress of Pharmacy"; Royle's "Materia Medica," 1868; Scott's "British Plants," 1859; "Hospital Pharmacopæia," 1879; Cooke's "Botany"; Pereira's "Selecta & Prescripta," 14th edition; Barber's "Pocket Pharmacopæia"; all in good condition; what offers? Bartle, Dentist, Greenwich, S.E.

WANTED.

Pears' Dirty Boy. Appleton, Selby.

Large stone mortar, good condition. Kemp, Horncastle.

Perry's balm myricum, 33s.; Perry's pills, 2s. 9d.; good condition. Cosh, Lancashire.

Tincture-press and percolator, good condition. Thornton, London Road, Stockwell.

Pedestal, spittoon, and nickel-plated forceps, Particulars and lowest cash price to Oglesby. Chemist, Barnsley.

Wanted, ten 10l. Camwal shares; state lowest prompt cash price. F. care of Buxton, Chemist, Clifton, Bristol.

Salable patents, good condition. Squah's, Seigels, Beecham's, &c.; send list and prices. Cash, Lancashire.

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Shop-fittings, show-cases, shop-rounds, carboys, utensils, and every necessary for fitting up a branch. Send size &c., and lowest cash prices, to Oglesby, Chemist, Barnsley.

Two upright counter cases, french polished, 3 feet by 3 feet and about 6 inches deep; also wide-mouth shop-rounds for lozenges, &c. "Chemists," 44 Market Street, Stalybridge.

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CHAPTERS ON SOAPS.

No. 6.

COCOANUT OIL.

See CHAPTER ON "TRANSPARENT SOAPS,"
THE LANCET, January 31, 1891.

SOAPS may be prepared from any fats which are composed of a fatty acid in combination with glycerine. The acid leaves the glycerine and unites with the alkali. The three acids most commonly met with in soaps are stearic, oleic, and palmitic, though lauric acid from cocoanut oil is very largely employed in soap manufacture. It has been pointed out that some fatty acids in combination with an alkali hydrolyse much more readily than others; for example, cotton-seed oil breaks up in water more rapidly than any other, cocoanut oil next, oleic acid next, and stearic acid most slowly of all; while palmitic acid is midway between the last two. The more readily a soap hydrolyses, of course, other things being equal, the more lathering and cleansing properties will it possess. Consequently, a soap containing a large proportion of cocoanut oil lathers more freely than the same product would do without it. Briefly, the objections that have been adduced against cocoanut oil are:—

First, its odour.

Second, that this odour necessitates the use of powerful scents like oil of mirbane, undesirable for the skin.

Third, that a soap made with it will take up water and various adventitious substances more rapidly than any other.

Fourth, that it renders the epithelium of the skin brittle.

Fifth, that "it requires a larger proportion of alkali for saponification."*

Let us deal with the last objection first. It is not with the amount of alkali or fatty acid which is in combination in a soap that we have to deal so much as with the amount of alkali which actually comes into operation when the soap is used in washing. It is easy to understand that a soap made with stearic acid might set free the alkali so slowly as to be unsatisfactory for cleansing in the toilet, and that the admixture of a certain amount of cocoanut-oil soap would constitute a product which would lather and cleanse far more rapidly and with less trouble and waste of time than would stearic-acid soap alone, which sometimes has to be rubbed over the palm a couple of dozen times in order to get a little lather. Sometimes an error gains a foothold, and is promulgated by "arm-chair" soap-makers. The opinion of a literary or laboratory chemist is one thing, and that of the practical scientific soap-maker is another.

* Journal of Dermatology, March, 1890, p. 83.

As to the objections to cocoanut oil—that (a) as ordinarily employed it possesses a bad odour, and that (b) this necessitates the use of powerful scents injurious in their action upon the integument—it may be explained that the bad odour of cocoanut oil can be completely removed; and in view of this fact there is no excuse for a first-class toilet soap smelling of the cocoanut oil. Of course, if people are not willing to pay a fair price they must expect to get crude and injurious materials foisted upon them. The matter of pure soap is largely, though not wholly, one of £ s. d.

The fact that a soap made wholly or in part from cocoanut oil can or cannot be more readily sophisticated than others has no logical bearing whatever upon the question of whether such a soap is superior or inferior, other things being equal, to one without it. In other words, it does not necessarily follow that simply because a soap can be heavily watered, heavily salted, &c., that the soap is better or worse than any other. It might be either or neither.

As to the statement that cocoanut oil renders the epithelium of the skin brittle or dry, there is not, so far as we are aware, one jot of noteworthy evidence to substantiate it. If it be meant that some soaps containing cocoanut oil have rendered the epithelium dry, that is another matter; for there are endless injurious, alkaline, "doctored-up," impure, sophisticated products sold as soap, and containing this oil, which will certainly dry the skin; and there are also so-called high-class toilet soaps, alkaline and strongly scented, in which the action of the bad matters present is attributed to cocoanut oil. But the assertion that the specific action of cocoanut oil is to render the epithelium brittle is one that has not been proved.

Some French soaps—soaps which lather well, and which stand high in France—contain cocoanut oil. It certainly should be borne in mind that if a soap lathers readily it is not necessary to keep it in the hands so long as one which lathers slowly, nor is it necessary to use so much of it. So that in arriving at an accurate estimate of the value of a soap, there is something more to be taken into consideration than whether it is neutral, free from poisons, superfatted, milled, and possesses only a small quantity of water. As to the statements of this, that, and the other writer, to the effect that such a soap aggravated a certain case or cases of skin-disease which he was treating at a certain time, and that then he tried another soap, which he found satisfactory, so that he was compelled to condemn the former and endorse the latter, we can only say they constitute a method of reasoning open to grave objections. Upon such a cornerstone empiricism has been reared.

[To be continued.]

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PRICES:—"VINOLIA" SOAP, Floral, 6d.; Medical (Balsamic), 8d.; Toilet (Otto of Rose), 10d.; and Vestal, 2/6 per Tablet.

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"VINOLIA" CREAM (for Itching, Eczema, Chaps, Chilblains, &c.), 1s. 9d., 3s. 6d., and 6s. per Box.

"VINOLIA" POWDER (for the Toilet, Nursery, Skin Roughness, &c.), in Pink, White, and Cream, 1s. 9d., 3s. 6d., and 6s. per box.

"VINOLIA" DENTIFRICE, English, 2/6; American, 1/6.

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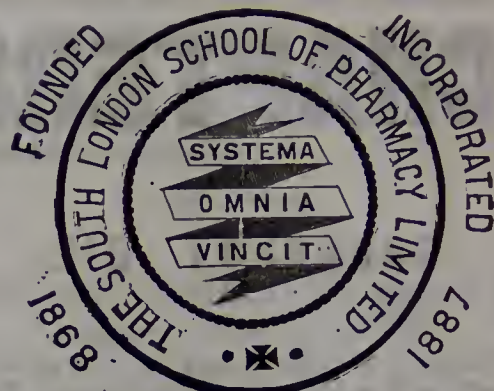
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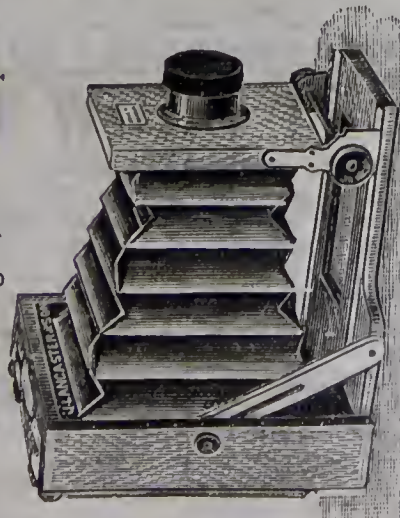
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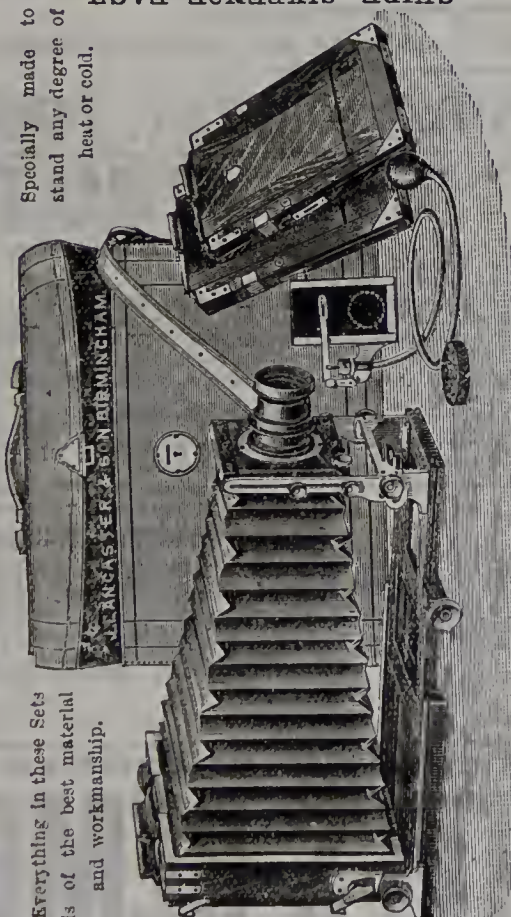
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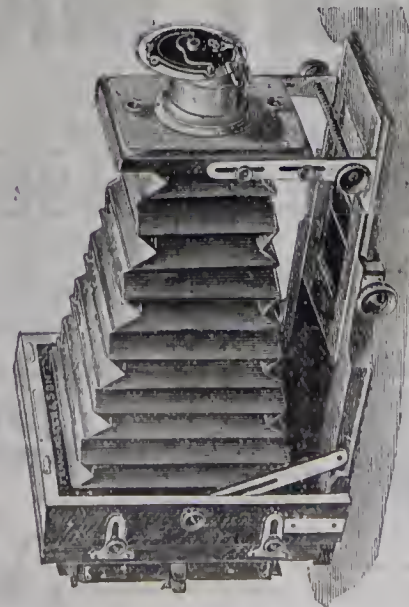


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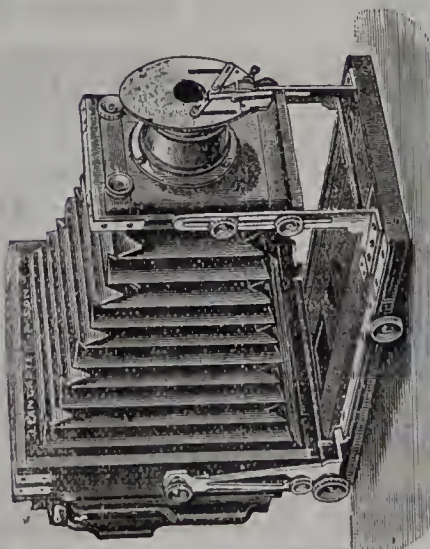


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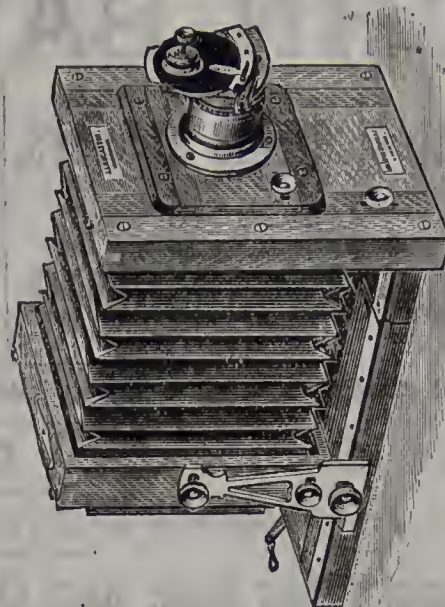
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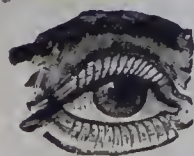
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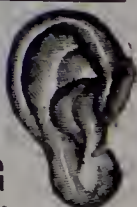
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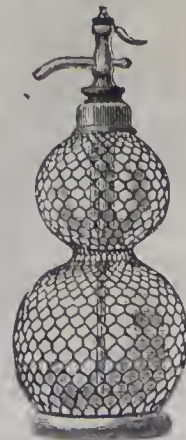
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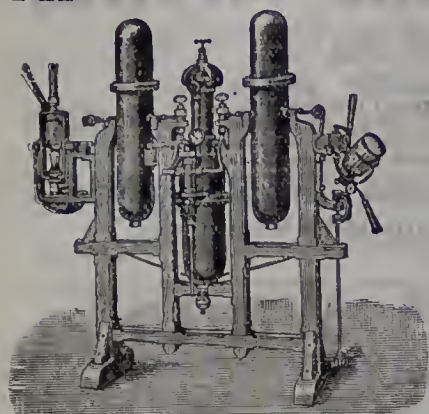
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Food stuffs may conveniently be divided as follows:—

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- 2nd.—Food which has been partially prepared for absorption by concentration, &c.
- 3rd.—That which has been artificially exposed to the action of ferments, and is quite ready for absorption.

In this arrangement those food stuffs are ignored, which by their preparation have been already converted into urea, &c., and which represent no actually available energy, but are simply stimulants, and should only be used as such, and with the greatest care.

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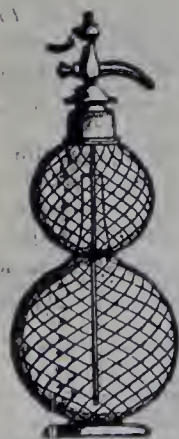


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MARCH 7TH.

[1891.

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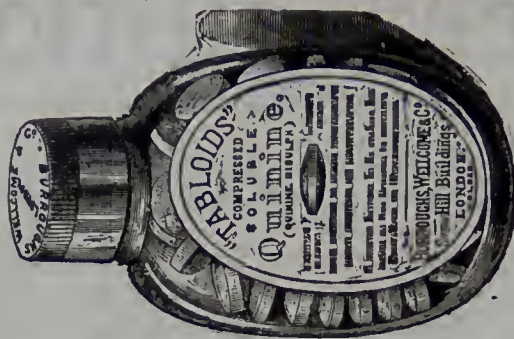
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bottle, 30 in each	10 7/0
" " 1 gr., Vinalgrette style (oval)	13 9/0
bottle, 30 in each	10 7/0
" " 1 gr., Vinalgrette style (oval)	16 10/0
bottle, 30 in each	10 7/6
" " 2 gr., Vinalgrette style (oval)	20 15/0
bottle, 30 in each	13 8/6
" " 3 gr., Vinalgrette style (oval)	26 22/0
bottle, 30 in each	16 12/0
" " 5 gr., Vinalgrette style (oval)	36 34/0
bottle, 30 in each	26 21/0
" " 5 gr., 100 in bottle	26 21/0
Quinine Bisulphate, 1 gr.	
Ferric Typhopositive, 2 gr.	
Strychnine Sulphate, 1/30 gr.	

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The Pharmaceutical Association of New Zealand.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.

The Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

The Hobart Chemists' Association.

The Launceston Pharmaceutical Association.

Otago Pharmaceutical Association.

South African Pharmaceutical Association.

For Australasian subscribers the subsidiary journal, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA, is included.

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SUMMARY.

THE death of Mr. Henry Groves, the well-known English chemist at Florence, is announced this week.

THE financial operations in connection with Nicholson's ear-drums are referred to in our Bankruptcy Reports.

THE RESULTS of the February Pharmaceutical Examinations show 62 per cent. of failures among Minor candidates.

"OUR TOWN TRAVELLER" has had some interesting conversations with several gentlemen well known in the trade, and he records what he has learnt in these interviews on several pages this week.

THE London Chemists' Assistants' Association held their annual dinner on Thursday evening at the Holborn Restaurant, Mr. Thomas Tyrer, the chairman of the London section of the Society of Chemical Industry, presiding.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE this week includes an interesting letter from Mr. S. M. Burroughs, on a visit which he paid to Grasse, and Warrick Frères' factory there. Another letter from a Mitcham firm states that the severe weather has been very disastrous to the lavender crop.

JUDGMENT has been given by Mr. Justice Stirling, in the case of Goodall, Backhouse & Co. v. Wilkinson & Simpson, refusing, with costs, the application of the plaintiffs for an injunction to restrain the use of the label of "Castle Relish," which was alleged to be a colourable imitation of the label for "Yorkshire Relish."

THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL agreed on Wednesday to continue the Research Laboratory, and Professor Dunstan, as director, at a salary of 200*l.* a year. New by-laws were also agreed to, which propose to raise the Minor examination fee to five guineas and add a knowledge of the poisons law to the subjects. Other important alterations are included.

MR. MARSHALL LEIGH'S address to the Junior Pharmaceutical Association at Brighton, which we publish this week is of the most optimistic character. Mr. Leigh evidently regards the Pharmacy Bill as an almost perfect document, and pictures the benefits it is calculated to yield in a most enthusiastic style.

THE action brought by Price's Patent Candle Company against Price & Co., in which an injunction was asked for to prohibit the defendants from selling Price & Co.'s glycerine on the ground that buyers would be deceived into thinking it was glycerine made by the plaintiffs, has been settled on the condition that the defendants should modify their labels so as to prevent the representation of themselves as manufacturers.

A SPECIAL ARTICLE is contributed this week by Mr. T. B. Groves in criticism of the work recorded by us in recent articles by Messrs. Richards and Rogers on "Aconite and Aconitines" Mr. Groves is an authority on the subject whose opinion is of special weight. His views are decidedly adverse to the new discoveries Messrs. Richards and Rogers believe they have made. We should add that, in consequence of the death of his brother, Mr. Groves has not had the opportunity of reading the proof of his article.

WE print an able paper read to the Liverpool Chemists' Association, by Mr. John Ward on a more constructive policy in pharmacy. Mr. Ward objects to all the recent attempts of the Pharmaceutical Council to get new legislation, and advises that this should wait until the trade is sufficiently united to demand some real protection. Mr. Ward is not complimentary to the Pharmaceutical Society, but considers that all chemists should join them with a view of improving them. It will need an influx of two or three thousand new members, all of one mind, to effect the necessary revolution.

THE DRUG MARKETS present some interesting features this week, which are fully commented upon in our Trade Report. Quinine has once again beaten the record, 5,000 oz. of the Milan factory's make being sold to-day at 10*d.* per oz. This drug is therefore now about 250 per cent. cheaper than fine Mitcham peppermint oil, and scarcely higher in price than fine druggists' opium! The talk of the week has been the run on cantharides, the excuse for the speculative movement being found in Professor Liebreich's recent investigations in the cure of consumption. In another page of this issue we reproduce the formula of the remedy applied by the celebrated professor.



CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—The next meeting will be held at 103 Great Russell Street, on Thursday, March 12, when a paper, entitled "Pharmaceutical Etymology," will be read by Mr. J. C. Hyslop.

POOR-LAW DISPENSERS' SALARIES.—At the last meeting of the Strand Board of Guardians, held at the offices, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, it was decided, on the motion of Mr. Dart, seconded by Mr. Challice (chemist), to increase the salary of Mr. Mark Johnson, the dispenser at the Maiden Lane out-relief station, from 75*l.* to 85*l.* per annum. The application of Mr. Hohbs, the dispenser at the Board's warehouse at Edmonton (reported in these columns a fortnight since) for an increase of salary was also acceded to, and Mr. Hohbs' salary was raised from 100*l.* to 120*l.* per annum.

ELECTION OF DISPENSER.—At the meeting of the Islington Guardians Board on February 26, the appointment of dispenser for the St. John's Road dispensary was dealt with. Three candidates were selected—Messrs. S. Boyd Donnan, Frederick H. Smith, and Henry Morton—and, on the motion of Mr. C. Walker, seconded by Mr. Goodman, it was agreed that Mr. Donnan, who had received the majority of votes, should be chosen for the appointment, at a salary of 120*l.* a year, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, and on the understanding that Mr. Donnan should devote the whole of his time to the duties of the office.

REPORTING PROGRESS.—The Western Chemists' Association (of London) held a meeting on February 25, of twenty members, at which the president (Mr. Long) read a paper on "Pharmacy Past and Present." Mr. Long explained that his paper was principally drawn from Bell and Redwood's "Historical Sketch." He traced the progress of pharmacy from the earliest times, and earnestly argued that the success of the pharmacist of the present day consists in being well furnished with both theoretical and practical knowledge. He did not think there would be in the future occupation for so many chemists as in the past, but he was confident the fittest would survive and flourish. Mr. Hyslop followed with an interesting speech, causing considerable amusement by reading from an old dispensary a list of preparations—lime water directed to be made by soaking lime in hot water—and several compounds of the excreta of various animals, man included. He concluded with an eloquent comparison of the ignorant pharmacy of the past, with the science and skill now brought to bear upon the subject. The honorary secretary, Mr. F. Andrews, is to open the discussion at the next meeting with some remarks on "Pharmaceutical Ethics."

DISINFECTANTS FOR THE ST. LUKE'S VESTRY.—On Tuesday, at a meeting of the St. Luke's Vestry, Mr. Churchwarden Griffin presiding, the Sanitary Committee brought up a report on the tenders sent in for the supply of disinfectants for the twelve months ending Lady Day, 1892. The prices were as follows: Messrs. Adeock, Gaston, & Co., Charteris Road, Finsbury Park, commercial liquid carbolic acid, 1*s.* 1½*d.* per gallon; carbolic powder, 4*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.; carbolic powder, 6*s.* 9*d.* per gross of 1-lb. packets; Messrs. Currie & Hutchinson, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1*s.* 8*d.*, 9*s.* 6*d.*, and 8*s.* respectively; Messrs. McDougall Bros., 10 Mark Lane, E.C., 1*s.* 7*d.*, 6*s.* 9*d.*, and 12*s.*; Messrs. George Mayor & Co., Love Lane, Southwark, S.E., 1*s.* 2*d.*, 3*s.* 9*d.*, and 8*s.* 6*d.*; Mr. C. Kingsford, Lea Chemical Works, Whitepost Lane, Hackney Wick, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 9*s.*; Mr. William Sherratt, Tower Works, Droylsdon, Manchester, 1*s.* 3*d.*, 6*s.* 6*d.*, and 11*s.* 7*s.*; Messrs. Forbes, Abbott, and Leonard, Ordnance Wharf, Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.* 6*d.*, and 12*s.*; Messrs. Hamilton & Co. (Limited), 17 & 19 High Street, Wandsworth, S.W., 1*s.* 3*d.*, 6*s.* 8*d.*, and 18*s.*; Messrs. Penney & Co., 149 Palmerston Buildings, Bishopsgate Street, Within, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 6*s.*, and 11*s.* 10*s.*; Messrs. Adams, Webster, & Co., Manor Place, Hackney, 1*s.* 4*d.*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, and 6*s.* respectively. The committee recommended the acceptance of the last-mentioned, the lowest tender. Mr. George Eade moved

the adoption of the recommendation, which Dr. Clift seconded. Carried.

THE CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—An exceptionally large company attended the annual dinner of the Chemists' Assistants' Association on Thursday evening at the Holborn Restaurant. Two hundred and seventy-five diners filled the large Venetian saloon. Mr. Thomas Tyrer, F.I.C., F.C.S., was in the chair, and was supported by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society on the right, and by Mr. H. S. Wellcome on the left. Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.C.S., Mr. Bottle, Mr. Atkins, Mr. T. Howell Williams, L.C.C., Mr. W. Shepperson, Mr. Joseph Ince, Mr. A. H. Mason, Messrs. W. H. and G. B. Franeis, Mr. H. Greenish, Mr. R. Bremridge, Mr. Hartridge, Mr. Helbing, Mr. F. Ransom, Mr. F. W. Warrick, Mr. R. H. Davies, Mr. A. W. Gerrard, Mr. J. H. Matthews, Mr. Millard, Mr. C. J. Strother, and many other well-known representatives of wholesale and retail pharmacy were present.

After the Chairman had proposed "The Queen and Royal Family," Mr. Frank A. Rogers gave the toast of "The Medical Profession." In the course of a neat little speech he duly complimented Professor Koch, and referred sarcastically to Count Mattei and the impressionable journalists who supported him. Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, in replying, amused the company with a story of the old Dr. Fothergill—himself a quaker—who had a quaker friend a chemist. The chemist meeting the doctor one day told him he was coming to dinner with him. "Very glad," said the doctor, "to see you; but why this honour?" "Why," said the chemist, "thou hast attended Joshua Fox for ten days, and thou hast prescribed no medicine for him yet. So I must get my dinner from thee." He (Mr. Hutchinson) himself was a believer in and a prescriber of medicine, and he thought the medical profession were greatly indebted to pharmacists for the scientific improvements they had made of late years. The Chairman proposed "The Association," and, in the course of a complimentary speech, expressed his very high appreciation of the papers and the discussions emanating from them, from which he had often derived hints of great value. Referring to certain remarks Mr. Hutchinson had made, he said there could be no more responsible position than that of the guardians of the reputation of the medical profession which they occupied. The President (Mr. A. Campbell Stark), in replying, said the Association had justified its existence, but it ought to include every chemist's assistant within twelve miles of Charing Cross, and its membership would then be ten times as numerous. They aimed to be all things to all men—to provide for the requirements of all; and he urged every member to get another. Mr. Lloyd Williams, in proposing "The Pharmaceutical Society," said people were, perhaps, too apt to estimate its power by its numerical force, forgetting its leavening influence. It was the rallying point of all pharmaceutical interests, and if these outside it would only give it support further progress would be assured. In the fifty years of its existence some mistakes had, no doubt, been made; but it had aimed successfully to improve the conditions of pharmacy, which were immeasurably superior to those prevailing when it was founded. Its present President had been called the Napoleon, the Ulysses, the Wellington, and, by some, the Nemesis of Pharmacy; he would describe him as the Hercules of Pharmacy, and would propose his health. Mr. Carteighe, in responding, said we might be superior as a body and in the aggregate to the pharmacists of fifty years ago, but he would hesitate to declare that we had any individuals among us equal to the illustrious men who founded the Pharmaceutical Society, who did so much to raise the crude trade to the rank of a profession. He spoke at some length of William Allen and Jacob Bell. The men of that day, like the old quaker chemist Mr. Hutchinson had told them of, did not sit in their back parlours and grumble, but went out and took the doctors, figuratively, by the throat, and won their dinners from them. He told his audience they must not expect the old lady at Bloomsbury Square to make them all successful. They would do what they could, but there must be individual qualification. The last toast was "The Chairman and Visitors," proposed by Mr. C. W. Secombe and replied to by Mr. Tyrer. During the evening some songs were admirably given by Mr. F. Davis, Mr. J. K. Colwell, and Mr. G. S. Graham, who also contributed a whistling performance.

Provincial Reports.

Items of news, and newspapers containing matters of interest to the trade, sent to the Editor will much oblige.

BRIGHTON.

MR. MARSHALL LEIGH ON THE PHARMACY BILL.—At a meeting of the Brighton Junior Association of Pharmacy, held on February 26, Mr. Marshall Leigh, a member of the Pharmaceutical Council, gave an address on the Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill. He said it was appropriate that the Junior Association should discuss the Bill, as it was the young men, the assistants and apprentices of to-day, who would be most benefited by the measure should it become law. Even if the Bill passed through Parliament this year, it would be some years before the beneficial effects would be wholly enjoyed. It was not surprising, therefore, that some who did not expect to have many more years in business, should be indifferent, and they looked to the younger members of the profession for the zeal and enthusiasm necessary to push a Bill through Parliament. Herbert Spence said that their physical life depended upon their adaptation to their surroundings, and it seemed to him that the present Bill was an attempt on the part of the Council to adjust the trade to new conditions. During the past ten years their environment had altered, and, as a trade, they had not been successful in adapting themselves to the altered conditions. As the intelligence of the country had advanced, they must advance too. The time was fast coming, if it had not already arrived, when the most valuable commodity a pharmacist could offer was his education, his skill, and conscientious appreciation of the responsibility of his calling. If they preferred to remain buyers and sellers, the inevitable result would be that they would be crushed out of existence by the development of competition from capital and the organisation of labour. In a detailed commentary on the clauses of the Bill, the speaker said the by-laws which would be drawn up would discourage unfit youths from entering the trade. An ignorant apprentice was a burden and an anxiety to a master and a source of danger to the public. But by the division of the examination a systematic course of study would be arranged, by which the youth would, step by step, qualify himself, and during apprenticeship lay the foundation of a scientific education. With regard to clause 5, he said not more than 25 per cent. were connected with the Society. This clause would remove any just cause of complaint, and the Council hoped it would induce many to join the Society and make it more powerful to act for the trade. In the dispensing clause he said the term "medical prescription" would be found to mean a great deal more than they imagined. Parliament had already granted a similar monopoly to the Irish pharmaceutical chemists, and no doubt they would apply the same rule to England and Scotland. Repeating the familiar arguments against the suggested clause dealing with companies, Mr. Leigh came to the conclusion that it was better to leave the companies alone at present, relying on the Wheeldon decision to enforce the employment of registered chemists. Would the Bill pass? His first essential was that the whole class affected by it should be unanimous, or nearly so, in its support. The magnificent exertions of their President had dissipated much opposition; but no one would imagine that even he had secured the enthusiastic support of the trade. Their trade had but little political power, but there were a number of influential men in Parliament interested in technical education, who would doubtless take the Bill in hand. They had also a President of marvellous talent and matchless tact. If anyone could convince an unwilling member of Parliament it was Mr. Carteighe. (Loud applause.) In conclusion, Mr. Marshall Leigh said that an able and well-directed effort was being made for the future status and remuneration of their calling, and they looked to the young men who would reap most of the benefit for their hearty support. A discussion followed, in which the chairman, Mr. Nosworthy, Mr. Pears, Mr. Timbury, Mr. Barley, Mr. Horsey, and Mr. Jefferson took part, and, after Mr. Leigh had replied, a resolution supporting the Bill was carried *nem. con.*

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN.

MR. A. HADDEN has opened a shop in High Street, Bauchory. He has been in the employment of Messrs. Davidson & Kay, chemists to the Queen, Aberdeen, for the past nine years, and, before leaving, his coadjutors presented him with a pair of poison-scales and a set of weights as an expression of their esteem and regard. It is worthy of remark that Mr. Luban, who has so long been sole occupant of the field, was also bred in the establishment of Messrs. Davidson & Kay. Mr. Luban also fills with acceptance the position of postmaster in that large and increasing summer resort.

EDINBURGH.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' AND APPRENTICES' ASSOCIATION.—An apprentices' meeting was held on Wednesday, February 25, Mr. Donald McEwan in the chair. The first paper was on "Seidlitz Powders," by Mr. Thomas Weir, who stated that there are powders of two strengths in common use [in Scotland], and suggested that the word "single" should be attached to the present B.P. formula, and another formula given for a powder containing 240 grains of tartarated soda. This might also be called the "stronger," or "double," seidlitz powders, which are much more commonly sold in Edinburgh than the "single," and the necessity for a definite formula for the former is even greater than in the case of the latter. The author further suggested that "seidlitz powder" should be named as a synonym. In the next paper Mr. James B. McLaren described a recent visit to the sulphuric-acid works of Messrs. J. and J. Cunningham, Leith.

Mr. William Smith then read a paper on "Our Prize Schemes," in which he suggested that English, arithmetic, and pharmacy should be deleted from the "Association Prizes Competition," and that it should include Latin, elementary chemistry, and elementary botany. It was agreed to remit the paper to the Prize Committee for consideration. In a paper, entitled "A Visit to a Distillery," Mr. Alexander Murray gave an interesting description of a visit recently paid to a malt-spirit distillery at Linlithgow. The meeting concluded with a series of "Atmospheric Experiments," by Mr. Rutherford Hill, illustrating the physical properties of the atmosphere, and the various ways in which these properties are taken advantage of for technical and scientific purposes. A discussion followed, and the next meeting was announced for Wednesday, March 11.

General News.

SERIOUS FIRE.—The premises of Messrs. Maxwell & Co., the leading chemists at Darjeeling, were destroyed by fire in January. The conflagration lasted for four hours, all efforts to extinguish it proving fruitless. Nothing was saved.

THE RUSSIFICATION OF THE BALTIC PROVINCES.—Five German medical men in Riga have been fined in the Police Court because they had neglected to replace the name-plates over their doors, which were in German, by Russian signs, in compliance with a recent order.

A COMPANY PHARMACY IN JAVA.—The pharmacy of the late Mr. J. L. Warnas, in Pekalongan (Java), has been purchased by a company with a capital of 10,000 florins, in 100 shares of 100 florins each. The management will be vested in a director and three deputy-directors.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A BRAZILIAN DRUGGIST.—A young Italian, named Nicola Cecce, attempted to assassinate druggist Bourroul on January 26, in S. Paulo, with the evident purpose of robbery. Sr. Bourroul was dangerously cut on the head with a hatchet. The assassin was captured in his attempt to escape.

THE CRACKED WINDOW.—Messrs. Stedman, of West Mall, had a plate-glass window with a crack in it. Early one morning last week the principal was called up, and found that this sheet of glass had been forced in, and

portions of it stood against the wall outside. Some boxes of cigars, bottles of scent, and other chemists' wares within reach had been cleared out. The only gratifying feature of the spectacle was a small quantity of blood on a portion of the broken glass. The thief does not appear to have been discovered.

THE SANITAS COMPANY.—The fourteenth ordinary meeting of the shareholders in the Sanitas Company was held on February 27, Mr. F. H. L. R. Moll, the chairman of the company, presiding. The chairman, who moved, and Mr. Kingzett, who seconded the adoption of the report, said that the sales in 1890 had been 12 per cent. better than in 1889, and Mr. Kingzett said they had doubled since 1883, notwithstanding that there are now at least 200 manufacturers of disinfectants. A dividend of 5 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year, free of income-tax, was declared.

THE INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS BILL.—The opposition of the petroleum trade to the Home Secretary's Bill for regulating the storage and licensing the sale of inflammable liquids is very strong, and it will probably be withdrawn. A Defence Association has been formed, and several members of Parliament have given notice of opposition. At a meeting of the chemical trade section of the London Chamber of Commerce held last Friday, Mr. Thomas Tyrer in the chair, the provisions of the Bill were emphatically condemned by those present as unworkable, and calculated to prove disastrous to the interests of manufacturers.

A FLOURISHING CONCERN.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders in Schering's Chemische fabrik was held in Berlin on February 18. The statement of the directors on the working of the business in the year 1890 announced that the gross profits during the year had been 1,426,228m., against 1,296,875m. in 1889. For general expenses 513,689m. had to be deducted from this amount, while a further amount of 111,526m. is written off for various purposes. The remaining net profit of 801,012m. allows of the payment of a 19-per-cent. dividend to the shareholders. Last year these lucky individuals divided 762,428m., giving each 18 per cent.

A LAUDANUM CUSTOMER.—On Tuesday night a watchmaker named Beresford walked into the chemist's shop of Mr. C. A. George, in Fargate, Sheffield, and asked for twopennyworth of laudanum, stating that he wanted it for rubbing his head. The assistant served him with half an ounce of the drug, and the man went away. A short time after he returned and demanded more, telling the person in charge of the shop that he had drunk what he had previously purchased in some beer. He seemed in a dazed condition, and had hardly uttered the words before he reeled and fell to the floor. A policeman was called in, and, after administering an emetic, the man was removed to the hospital. He died about one o'clock on Wednesday morning.

A KEIGHLEY DOCTOR AND THE MATTEI CURE.—At the annual meeting of the Keighley Cottage Hospital, the governors desiring information as to Dr. Roberts's resignation, a letter from that gentleman was read, from which it appeared that he had used Count Mattei's remedies for cancer, and that his five colleagues on this ground declined to co-operate with him. He expressed regret for anything he had said which had hurt the feelings of his *confreres*, but vindicated his right to use any remedies he found to be of value. The *Lancet* "cannot agree that the use of secret remedies in public institutions can in the long run be beneficial. The tradition of the profession in favour of openness is unmistakably sound, and should be adhered to." The matter was not pursued.

DOCTORS' MEDICINES.—The following statements were published in last Monday's *Evening News and Post*:—Two peculiar instances of the way in which evidence explanatory of a death may disappear, when it is also calculated to injure people who are not dead, occurred before Coroner Baxter the other day. At one inquest the deceased was shown to have died from "taking an overdose of a narcotic," the narcotic being contained in the medicine supplied to him by a doctor. The bottle containing what was left of the medicine had been taken by a constable, who handed it to a doctor at the hospital, and it was not forthcoming when asked for by the coroner. At another inquest, held at Poplar, where death had occurred in a similar way, the suspicious

bottle of medicine had been carried away by the doctor's assistant who had prescribed and supplied it. He was called and questioned, when he gave as his reason for abstracting the bottle an apprehension that something might be said to the effect that it was not a fit and proper medicine. The jury returned a verdict of "Natural death from bronchitis," and, therefore, have by implication acquitted the unqualified medical man and his employer of responsibility; but we cannot think that such a very suspicious proceeding should be passed over without any further investigation.

POISONING BY CARBOLIC ACID.—The *Echo* has commented on the facts which appear from the last report of the Registrar-General, that 25 per cent. of the suicides by poison and 10 per cent. of the accidental deaths have been caused by carbolic acid, which substance, together with oil of vitriol, spirits of salts, and phosphorus-paste, can be, and are, obtained by children from grocers, oilmen, and others—sometimes in teacups, ginger-beer bottles, &c., with no label attached, nor caution given. Mr. H. N. B. Spink, chemist, of Marsham Street, Westminster, comments in the same paper on this condition of things, and says he has advocated at meetings of the Pharmaceutical Society the necessity of enlarging the existing schedule for poisons by adding to it the substances above enumerated, and possibly a few more. By so doing the vending of these poisons would be entrusted to chemists, who, by virtue of their calling and training, possess a knowledge of these substances. They (the chemists), however, should not be allowed to sell these substances unless to adults and in poison-bottles, which must bear the name of the vendor on the label, also a caution with respect to the nature of the poison, and possibly instructions how an antidote might be applied in cases of poisoning. He has no doubt, if such precautions were taken, many valuable lives would be saved.

STRANGE IGNORANCE OF DRUGS.—Mr. Churton held an inquest on Tuesday, at Barhall Farm, Cheshire, on the body of Thomas Glassey, aged 28, a waggoner at Higgins. On Friday night the deceased, thinking he had the itch, procured from a chemist's shop in Whitechurch six ounces of aquafortis and a smaller quantity of quicksilver, being persuaded to do so by a fellow-workman, who said he had himself been cured by such dressing some fifteen years ago. Deceased mixed a third of the nitric acid with a portion of the quicksilver, and applied some to his body. He was taken ill soon after, and, when seen by Dr. Jordison on Saturday morning, was in a state of collapse, although sensible. All remedies proved unavailing, and he died in great agony on Monday, the body being a deep vermilion red. Dr. Jordison said he never heard of such a mixture being applied for any disease. The Coroner said such a display of gross ignorance he never heard of. The druggist had labelled the bottles "poison," otherwise he would have rendered himself criminally responsible for the man's death, but had he been a man of sense he would not have allowed such deadly agents to leave his shop until he had learnt what they were to be used for. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from misadventure." John Houshall, the cowboy, who also dressed himself with the same mixture, lies in a dangerous condition at his master's house.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Smith and Pigott, Shrewsbury, physicians and surgeons.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1863 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Rees, William Harries, Haverfordwest, chemist.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Hannah, H. S., Gracechurch Street, City, late of Southwark-bridge Road, knife-polish manufacturer.

Rees, William Harries, Haverfordwest, chemist.

Thurnam, Francis Wyatt, South Grove, Highgate, surgeon.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL MEETING.

THE Council met at 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on Wednesday, business commencing at 11.30, with Mr. Carteighe in the chair, and Mr. Bottle in the vice-chair. There were also present Messrs. Allen, Atkins, Cross, Gostling, Greenish, Hampson, Harrison, Hills, Leigh, Martindale, Newsholme, Richardson, Schacht, Southall, W. Warren and Watt.

After the minutes had been read, diplomas were granted the gentlemen mentioned on page 329 who passed the Major examination last month. Certain others were elected members and associates in business of the Society, and four chemists and druggists were restored to the register, having each paid a fine of one guinea. Elections of associates and apprentices followed, amongst the latter being a lady and a William Shakespere, junior. Amongst the restorations to the Society was that of Mr. Elias Bremridge, junior, which created some interest.

FINANCE

was the first solid business of the day. The balance left in hand on February 28 on the general fund account was 459*l.* odd. The receipts for the month amounted to 867*l.*—viz, 10*l.* from penalties, 343*l.* from subscriptions, 366*l.* from examination fees, and 147*l.* from other sources. Payments of 1,411*l.* were made during February, which left the above-mentioned balance of 459*l.* to meet the accounts, &c., amounting to 1,106*l.*, now recommended to be paid. The balance on the benevolent fund account was 851*l.*, 97*l.* having been received during the month, and 40*l.* paid. The donation account shows a balance of 50*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

The Secretary, having read out the list of payments recommended, which were of the usual monthly character, the PRESIDENT moved the adoption of the report, and Mr. ALLEN seconded it. There was nothing upon which to hang speech of any interest, and the report was adopted.

MR. A. C. ABRAHAM

steadily improving, said the PRESIDENT at this juncture. He is now convalescent from his attack of scarlet fever, and is staying at Torquay, but did not feel strong enough to attend the Council meeting.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

The committee had considered three cases, and recommended a grant of 15*l.* in one case and one of 10*l.* in another. In moving the adoption of the report, Mr. HAMPSON (reasnrer) said that, in the absence of the Vice-President, he had presided at the meeting. The persons who were to get grants were widows whose husbands had been both members of the Society and subscribers to the fund. It was easant to give relief in such cases. The third case was merely deferred in order to enable the secretary to advise each individual as to a purchase, a grant having virtually been made.

This report was also adopted. Next followed the report of the Library, Museum, Laboratory, and House Committee, which comprised the ordinary monthly reports, and other important matters, as well as the draft of the address to the Chemical Society; but the most important matter in the report referred to

THE SOCIETY'S OWN JUBILEE.

The committee recommended that in addition to the dinner to be held on Wednesday, May 27, a *conversazione* could be held in the Society's house on the evening of Tuesday, May 26.

Mr. RICHARDSON asked, in regard to the address to the Chemical Society, why the professor of botany had not mentioned it, and to that the President replied that it was felt that botany was a little out of it, and as there was only a presentation of the Council signing on its behalf, so also a presentation of the professorial staff should do the same.

Mr. SCHACHT, speaking in regard to the *conversazione*, said he was not quite sure about the committee's recommendation.

The VICE-PRESIDENT also thought that this was an occasion on which they should go to South Kensington or elsewhere.

Mr. RICHARDSON remarked that he had a strong feeling that the *conversazione* should be held in the Society's own house.

Mr. SOUTHALL here said that his impression was it would be just as dear there as at South Kensington.

Mr. ATKINS said there was no doubt it was so, but there was the objection that in past years the *conversazione* was not so pharmaceutical at South Kensington as it might have been, whereas it was highly desirable that on this occasion it should be pharmaceutical, and they could ensure it being so by holding it in the house. That was the feeling which moved him to agree to the committee's recommendation.

Mr. HAMPSON had somewhat altered his opinion about the matter. The official part of the jubilee proceedings should undoubtedly be held in the Society's house, but the *conversazione* should be held elsewhere, and he was prepared to move that the committee should reconsider its decision on that point. They might be able to secure one of the large picture-galleries where there was a suite of rooms on one floor, so that they could have ladies present, there would be room to move about, and something to see. Bearing in mind the *conversazione* of last year, and the difficulty there was of moving about, in arranging about cloak-rooms, refreshments and other matters, and also taking into account that they would not have the house next door, the better arrangement would be to have the *conversazione* outside.

Mr. LEIGH was also of opinion that the house was most unsuited for the purpose, and with last year's experience in his mind he would support Mr. Hampson.

Mr. SCHACHT said it was a mistake to hold the *conversazione* in the house, which was for official purposes, and a *conversazione* was utterly out of place in it. Moreover, it was not adapted for it. They could not have a *conversazione* without ladies, and they could not have it without music and refreshments. He showed how great would be the difficulty of providing these elements satisfactorily in the house, and suggested that, instead of an evening *conversazione* they should have an afternoon reception, whereat addresses could be received, and they could give an entertainment of a high-class character. He questioned if it would be wise this year, in view of the expense, to go to a picture-gallery, and rather favoured their doing something in the house, which could be done well and at little expense. He would also like, if the committee would consider the whole question of holding the *conversazioni* in the house, and decide for the future about them, for he considered that such things ought not to be held there.

The PRESIDENT said he had considered the desirability of having a meeting of some kind on the Tuesday afternoon, in order to give an opportunity for receiving addresses from their foreign *confrères*, which he knew they were desirous of sending. He therefore agreed to remitting the matter back to the committee.

Mr. WATT said that if they were to hold the *conversazione* in any other place than the house, it would destroy the character of the thing altogether. Last year's one was very pleasant, and was not so crowded as some thought.

Mr. HARRISON, however, strongly supported Mr. Hampson. The house was for official, and not social, purposes. This year was a special celebration, which was likely to be attended by more country visitors; and, if that was so, the house would be quite inadequate.

Mr. ATKINS said that the committee had considered the matter at great length, and it was only after he had heard all the arguments put forward for the house that he agreed to the recommendation. He now pointed out that the afternoon function would shut out a large number who would desire to come in the evening with the ladies. South Kensington had been abused because it was costly, but he thought last year's affair was just as costly.

The Secretary, in reply to him, said it had cost 273*l.*

Mr. ATKINS had no hesitation in saying that that was more than South Kensington would cost them, and therefore agreed that the matter should again be considered by the committee.

Mr. GOSTLING approved. In view of the present condition of finance they required to be careful.

Mr. RICHARDSON said that if they were to have an official reception in the house in the afternoon, that was a strong reason for their going elsewhere in the evening—say, to South Kensington.

The PRESIDENT and others: Or elsewhere.

Mr. RICHARDSON: Yes, or elsewhere; but I am strongly of opinion that we should give a *conversazione* this year.

The formal character of the discussion from this point degenerated into a conversation which was more personal than public, and it resulted in the matter being sent back to the committee with power to take such steps as they might think fit to secure a suitable place for the affair.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The same committee was empowered to draw up the annual report, and it was agreed to hold the fiftieth annual meeting on Wednesday, May 27, at twelve o'clock noon. Mr. SOUTHALL thought it should be held earlier, but the PRESIDENT said that was the usual hour.

It having been agreed to pay each of the Bell scholars the second moiety of their bursary, the Council proceeded to consider the General Purposes Committee's report on

THE RESEARCH SCHEME.

This practically amounted to the adoption of the recommendations of the Research Committee. The directorship of the laboratory is constituted a part of the duties of the professor of chemistry, who will receive in consideration of his services as director, and so long as he acts, a salary of 200*l.* a year. The laboratory will also be under the guidance of a committee to be annually elected, the first to consist of the President, Vice-President, Mr. Greenish, and Mr. Schacht, with the assistance of Dr. Lauder Brunton, Mr. Charles Ekin, Professor Michael Foster, and Dr. Edward Frankland. The Society will provide the laboratory with gas, water, coals and stationery, and will contribute 150*l.* a year towards the expenses of the laboratory. The deficit of 17*l.* on the first three years' work will be paid by the Society, which will also carry out the additions and repairs recommended by the committee, and publish in book form the reports of the researches conducted in the laboratory. These recommendations will take effect as from January 1, 1891.

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, said that as the matter had been very fully considered in committee the previous night, and each member had had an opportunity of expressing his views upon it and of asking questions, it was not necessary for him to say much. The laboratory had been instituted as an experiment for three years, and this was the report for that period. Some of their brethren thought that the character of the researches was a little too high or slightly removed from pharmaceutical research, but he would remind them that the work done in the laboratory constituted by a corporate body must necessarily be of that character. The work which those who objected to the laboratory wanted done was best left to individual pharmacists, who had the time and appliances for carrying it out. There were a great many things which the individual could not attack, but which the laboratory could undertake. Apart from that, the Council held that it was important for the Society to be associated with other bodies engaged in the promotion of research, as every subject in pharmacology was associated more or less with physiology and the like. As to the future, he said that they expected to receive assistance from outside bodies. It was the disposition of the General Purposes Committee to give them—he meant the Research Committee—more money, but the addition of 50*l.* a year to the gross amount was agreed to in the hope that they would be able to do more work on purely pharmacological lines, and in regard to the preparation of the British Pharmacopœia if need be. The assistance they would get from outside bodies would aid them in that. He had said so much the night before that he had little to add now. There would, he continued, be no difficulty in raising a certain sum of money annually from a number of men, should the Society not continue the work, but the Society was honoured by the work which the Research Laboratory had done, and they (the Research Committee) did not come *in forma pauperis* for the money: they could get it elsewhere if need be. Of that he assured the Council, and was confident that the Society got a good return for the money.

Mr. ATKINS thought that the work of the first three years abundantly justified the experiment. He agreed with the President that the work of the laboratory must be confined to what could not be done by the individual pharmacist, and he contended that useful work had been done. The question as to its continuance was simply one of finance. If they had had the power they would have endowed it more liberally than they had done: but what they did do was as much as prudence allowed. The report marked an important advance of the Society, for research now became an integral part of its operations. He preferred to make the grant as an annual one instead of giving grants as required, because it fixed the extent of their operations, and, if they were in the habit of giving occasional grants, they would not always be in a position to refuse work. For instance, the Imperial Institute of the future might want them to do work, and they would have difficulty in refusing it under other conditions than those that the committee now recommended. He also thanked the committee for its labours.

Mr. HAMPSON said he had had considerable anxiety as to expenditure on account of their building operations, but now that was at an end. So far as the Research Laboratory was concerned, he was convinced that in the future it would be an institution of such great importance that it would be impossible for them to give it up. When he thought of the material of a hotanic character which was continually coming to them from abroad, he was glad that they had a place at which it could be examined; and as to the Pharmacopœia, he being of the opinion that the time would come when the Council would be associated with the General Medical Council in its publication, the Research Laboratory would be of great assistance, and its existence was a reason for their association in Pharmacopœia compilation. While cordially approving the report, he would have preferred that the 50*l.* should not be given, because their financial position was not sound.

Mr. WALTER HILLS did not care to give a silent vote, so he cordially supported the committee, and desired to express his appreciation of the work done by the Research Committee. He took it that outside criticism was on two lines—first, as to the nature of the work, and second, as to expense. Referring to the first he thought what the laboratory had already done was satisfactory, and much of it bore the stamp of finality. What they had to do was to go between the two extremes. That abstract science of which two great philosophers—the Premier and Sir William Grove—spoke last week was all well enough for the Chemical Society. What they wanted in pharmacy was the practical: pharmacy was applied science. They had to avoid abstract science, also elegant pharmacy, which must be left to enterprising manufacturers or individual pharmacists. He was sure that in the middle way they had chosen they would do work which would bring honour to the Society, and he would have gone the length of 1,000*l.* to the laboratory, but they could not afford it.

Mr. SOUTHALL supported the motion. The laboratory, in his opinion, was a step in the right direction, but they would not satisfy everyone because they could not publish enough. After the three years' apprenticeship he thought that the laboratory might be able to do rather more work which would be a credit to the Society.

Mr. SCHACHT enforced the difference between the work which the laboratory could undertake and what the individual could do. Some time ago a leading and eminent scientific man asked him to undertake a series of researches on the influence of certain substances on the digestion of food-stuffs outside the body. This he did, and the results were duly published. The scientific man came to him again asking him to undertake similar researches, but this time with the human test-tube. On consideration, he refused, and it had afterwards struck him how appropriate such research would be for their Research Laboratory—indeed he intended to bring the matter before his colleagues on the committee. He was sure that such a research would bring the laboratory under notice.

The VICE-PRESIDENT expressed his great gratification at the success of the scheme. He had watched the Society from its infancy, and was sure that never had anything been done which had so much established friendly relations with

the higher branches of the profession as the establishment of this laboratory.

Mr. GOSTLING also gave his support. The laboratory, he said, had raised the Society in the estimation of the world—especially the medical world.

Mr. RICHARDSON said that the young men who go under Professor Dunstan become important factors in the pharmacy of the country. He happened to know that from personal experience.

The PRESIDENT said that was a point he intended to speak about—the educational value of the laboratory. If they could afford to pay competent men, they could turn out as much work as was wanted; but, seeing that they had to train men, the laboratory became a centre of radiation, and it was better to do that than to start a big pharmaceutical factory to do what the individual could do.

The report was adopted.

NEW BY-LAWS.

A fresh bit of business now appeared in the shape of seventeen folios of new by-laws. It will suffice to state here the alterations upon the existing by-laws:—

Preliminary.—The female element in the Society is recognised by the introduction of the sentence, "Words importing the masculine shall include the feminine."

Section I. deals with "qualifications, elections, and subscriptions." It is proposed to call "apprentices or students" merely; to institute a class of corresponding, distinct from honorary, members; to reduce the restoration fee from half of a year's subscription to not less than 1s, and a life-member's fee is reduced from 21l. to 10l. 10s., the commutation privilege also being extended to the associates mentioned in section 20 of the 1868 Act. Clauses 5, 12, 14, and 19 of this section, which are administrative, are repealed. The 14th imposes an entrance fee of 2l. 2s. on chemist and druggist members.

Sections II., III., and IV., referring to honorary and corresponding members, common seal, and by-laws and regulations, are verbally altered in accordance with the foregoing. Power is asked to give every student, as well as member or associate, a copy of the by-laws when elected.

Section V. deals with election of Council and auditors. The alterations are mainly verbal; but voting-papers are to be sent to every person qualified to vote (they are limited to those at Britain now), and the casting vote of the chairman of scrutineers is shifted to the chairman of the meeting of the members at which the scrutineers' report is received.

Section VI.—The Council at present meets at 11 A.M.; it is proposed for that hour or at such other time as the Council may decide. The most important alteration in this section is in clause 4, which at present requires the Council to elect all committees "from among themselves." The proposed is—

"The Council may from time to time in their discretion appoint such committees as shall appear to them expedient, and shall elect from among themselves a Committee of General Purposes, a Committee of Finance, and a Committee for the Library, Museum, School, and House, and may from time to time modify or dissolve any committee. The president and vice-president shall be *ex officio* members of all committees, and the president shall preside at all meetings of the Council and of committees, or in his absence the vice-president. If the president and vice-president are both absent, a chairman shall be chosen by the members present."

Sections VII., VIII., and IX. deal with the committees. The clauses are verbally altered.

Section X. appertains to examiners, examinations, and As to examiners, who at present are required to be pharmaceutical chemists, in future they shall merely be required "competent persons." Several of the other clauses relating to examiners are verbally, but not materially, altered. Preliminary examination is not affected, but the subjects of the Minor are defined as "the translation and dispensing of prescriptions, botany, materia medica, pharmaceutical general chemistry, physics, posology, and the law relating to the sale of poisons." (The parts in italics are new.) "chemistry of poisons" is thus omitted, as it also is in the Major examination, which, in future, will comprise pharmacy, materia medica, chemistry, and physics, or any two

of them, thus omitting the translation and dispensing of prescriptions, pharmacy and posology, which have been omitted for years. The phrase, "or any two of them," is new. In regard to certificates, at present "the examiners shall grant or refuse them"; in future, they "may." Fees will be: Preliminary, two guineas; Minor, five guineas, instead of three; and Major, three guineas, instead of five. The fee for re-examination in the Minor is to be three guineas, instead of two as at present.

Sections XI. to XXIII. are to be modernised. The schedule referring to the Modified examination is supplemented by the sentence, "Candidates will also be examined in their knowledge of the law relating to the sale of poisons."

The PRESIDENT, in submitting the by-laws, said that they were a remnant of seven or eight years' standing, which the Council had thought well to keep from year to year, in the hope of a Pharmacy Bill passing. Now it was thought that, even although they passed the present Bill, no alteration would be required for five years, as that time would elapse before the division of examinations would come into force. He then proceeded to speak of the more important alterations, viz., the restoration fee, the entrance fee for chemist and druggist members, the institution of corresponding members, the composition fee, and the change in the examinations and fees thereof. As to corresponding members, he said that this class would not affect the position of honorary members; the present standard would be kept up, but they would get a large number of foreign gentlemen, chiefly young, whom it was desirable to bring into touch with the Society, and from whom, as time went on, they could recruit the ranks of honorary members. Reference was also made to the addition of a knowledge of the poisons law to the Minor and Modified schedules, and the alteration of the Major was explained as meeting the suggestions of those who think that this examination should be a written one. In regard to fees, he claimed that those who passed the Minor examination should contribute something for registration. The work that had to be done in that house, as well as in Edinburgh, was work which everyone who came into the trade had the benefit of, and should help to keep up, and not leave it to the members of the Pharmaceutical Society. Moreover, they ought to contribute something towards the expense incurred by the Society in protecting the trade from those who infringed the Pharmacy Act. He also claimed that the anticipated addition of more practical work would involve greater expense, for which they were entitled to be recouped. When the examinations were conducted in a perfunctory manner, as they had at one time been, there was a larger margin than now, since the Government required them to be conducted with greater care and in a larger building. In these circumstances it was but right that those unconnected with the Society should contribute towards the expense.

Mr. MARTINDALE said that it was his impression that the Major examination really cost less than the Minor. If they were to devote two days to the latter they would require higher fees. He was pleased with the idea of limiting the Major to two subjects, and meeting the aspirations of those who wished to make the examination similar to those in universities. It gave them an opportunity of selecting their subjects.

Mr. WARREN, who, on rising, was received with applause, said he was pleased that at this his first appearance in the Council a proposal had been carried out in regard to the restoration fee which he, as a divisional secretary, had brought under the notice of the President.

Mr. ATKINS said he felt it was useless to add anything, the matter had been so fully discussed the night before. That was why he did not speak that day.

The PRESIDENT, having remarked that a rather curious ruling had been brought against them last time the by-laws were passed, proceeded to put them, page by page, and, as each one was approved, they were declared to be carried; but they have to be read at the meetings of the Council in April and May, and at a special general meeting of the Society, before they are sent to the Privy Council for approval.

The Secretary reported the results of the examinations undertaken, and before the Council concluded its proceedings in committee, the PRESIDENT stated that he wished to make reference to the

DEATH OF MR. GROVES, OF FLORENCE,

who, he said, was a very distinguished member of the Society. He had shown the Italians what an educated English pharmacist could be. No member of the pharmaceutical body who had passed an examination, and no scientific man, in Italy, was more highly respected than the deceased gentleman. (Hear, hear.) He was an ardent botanist, and his herbarium—the result of many an Alpine tour—was unique, while socially he was a man who was held in the very highest respect.

Mr. ATKINS endorsed these remarks, from personal experience and long friendship with Mr. Groves.

This concluded the public proceedings.

EXAMINATIONS IN LONDON.

THE Board of Examiners for England and Wales met at Galen Place, W.C., on February 18, 19, 20, 25, and 26. For the

MAJOR EXAMINATION.

Sixteen candidates were examined, and 8 failed. The under-mentioned passed and have been registered as Pharmaceutical chemists:—

Adams, Arthur Edward, Cleobury Mortimer
Clarke, James, Liverpool
Goss, George, Ipswich
Robbins, Percy John, London

Rosewarne, Richard, Falmouth
Scott, James Hugill, Penrith
Skinner, Gedwin John, Senton
Wilson, William, Nuneaton

MINOR EXAMINATION.

One hundred and thirty-four candidates were examined, of whom 83 failed, and 51 who passed have been registered as chemists and druggists, viz.:—

Allen, Francis Joseph, Plymouth
Bell, Charles Bains, Hull
Blackman, Percy, Southampton
Blomfield, Francis Henry, Braintree
Bresce, Richard George, Merthyr Tydfil
Brice, Ernest, Wirksworth
Brown, Sidney Stuckey, South Molton
Camm, Charles Percy, Wolverley
Chalmers, Franklin, Devizes
Chambers, John, Wisbech
Cowley, Robert Charles, Douglas
Davidge, Henry Norris, Landport
De Carl, George, Norwich
Dow, Alfred Edward, King's Lynn
Driver, Arthur Silvester, Elmesthorpe
Eglington, John Tertius, Sedgley
Eglington, Malkin de Kerdistone, Yarmouth
Fitch, Frederick William, Shalford
Floyd, Joseph Arthur, Alcester
Frith, Henry Edward, Colchester
Garner, William Luscombe, London
Hale, Giles, London
Hartles, Arthur Hayward, Torquay
Holmes, Bryan, Benthall
Hornby, Arthur Smith, Easingwold
Ison, Charles Edward, Atherstone

Ladell, Richard Savory, Norwich
Laucaster, Bernard, Chesterfield
Litchfield, Ernest, Nottingham
Lloyd, Benjamin Canadoc, Flint
Morgan, Henry Brunt, Liverpool
Morgan, William Ellis, London
Morris, Edward Ernest, Bristol
Neville, Egbert, Banbury
Overend, George William, Leeds
Patrick, Herbert Waring, Kettering
Perrett, Frederick James, Weston-super-Mare
Phillips, Hugh Howell, Maenclochag
Richards, William David, Aberystwith
Rigden, Hubert, Faversham
Scott, William Robert, Harrogate
Slkes, Alfred Walter, Cork
Skinner, Herbert, Nottingham
Streetfield, Edward Henry, Maidstone
Sursham, Frederick Thos., London
Taylor, Horace Dugdale, Stamford
Thomas, Ernest Loydwick, St. Dogmells
Tlorney, Thomas, Marple
West, Henry Thomas, Manchester
Wilson, Charles Henry, Stockton
Yates, Charles George, Brighton

MODIFIED EXAMINATION.

The undermentioned was examined, and was declared qualified to be registered as a chemist and druggist:—

Corbyn, Joseph Hartwell, London.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Certificates by approved examining bodies were received from the undermentioned in lieu of the Society's examination:—

Beaumont, Wm. Fredk. Cockayne, Sheffield
Bolitho, William Henry, Penzance
Cramer, William Thos., Birmingham
Duncan, Hubert, Glasgow
Eames, John, Llanerchymedd
Holmes, Willmot, Liverpool

Jones, Alfred Lancelot, Brynmawr
Marlatt, George Edward, Lelcester
Reld, John L., South Shields
Roberts, Joseph, Kingsthorpe
Sharman, Herbert Broughton, London

LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE first general meeting of the forty-second session was held at the Royal Institution on Thursday evening, February 26. Dr. Symes, President, occupied the chair.

This was the first occasion on which 7 o'clock was the time for meeting, and at that hour very few members were present; but by 7.15 there was a fair attendance, and business was proceeded with. There was first some discussion on the difficulty connected with the selling of castor oil in very cold weather, from which it was evident that most chemists doing a good class of business now sell Italian oil.

Mr. J. S. Ward was then called upon to read his paper on

A POLICY FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND CONSOLIDATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL INTERESTS.

Quoting first from Dr. Symes's inaugural address—"every-one seems dissatisfied with our position and progress; few, if any, suggest a remedy"—and, further, from Mr. Carteghe's speech at Liverpool—"you complain of your grievances, and very naturally so; but I want something more. I want you to talk about a constructive policy, and to give me help in this direction"—Mr. Ward justified his introduction of the subject. Dealing first with the causes of the present condition of pharmacists, Mr. Ward expressed the opinion that the principal factor in determining the present state of things had been the various Pharmacy Acts, framed and pushed forward with very good intentions, but with dire results. He would not deny that they might have done some good, but he maintained that chemists had been led on to expect from them more than they could ever afford, and had consequently been seriously disappointed. Chemists had been led to suppose that by the expenditure of time and money in educating and qualifying themselves for a better position, the public would be brought to willingly acknowledge them as professional gentlemen and reward them accordingly. But for all practical purposes the public of to-day think no more highly of chemists than they did of their forefathers, utterly ignoring their qualification and all that they undertake in the way of preparation for the better discharge of their duties. They are willing, said the lecturer, to treat us only as other tradesmen, to pay as little as possible for what we have to sell, and entirely refuse remuneration for anything in the way of professional services; in fact, to leave us altogether if they can find a better market in the stores or bogus drug companies. Little wonder, then, if, after twenty years' trial, we, finding our qualification of no value to us, express discontent, and even consider ourselves injured by those who have been the means of placing these burdens upon us without at the same time time securing for us a corresponding remuneration. I am convinced that it is the everyday experience of the utter worthlessness of the past Pharmacy Acts to the pharmacist that causes so large a majority of them, not only to feel coldly towards the Pharmaceutical Society, but even to think they have a grievance against it. The Society has done much good, one way or another, and would have accomplished much more had it been supported, as it ought to have been, by the trade at large; the evil done has been in error, not intention.

The great mistake in the legislation of the past has been its one-sidedness; it has been all give and no take—all work and no pay—and this we must avoid in the future. We must have no more Pharmacy Acts constructed on these lines. We have a right to and are perfectly logical in demanding something better than this; for, if it be necessary for the safety of the public that a man must be highly educated and specially qualified to dispense medicine to them, I hold it is equally necessary for the safety of the said public that they be compelled to buy their medicine from the said qualified person and from none other.

So much for the past. What of our present action? We have, as you are aware, a Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill before us, and we are earnestly entreated to give it our support on the ground that it will elevate pharmacy and generally improve our position. Will it accomplish this? I say emphatically, No. It is constructed on the same principle as the former Acts—another example of one-sided legislation. How can it do any good when it has no power

to prevent unfit men from entering the trade, no power to compel men to qualify when they have entered, and, worse still, no power to prevent unqualified men or even perfect outsiders from going into business, and competing with us—yea, even assuming our title, which we have in the past been taught to value so dearly?

Call you this a constructive policy? I call it rather a policy of destruction. The only thing it can accomplish is to increase the burdens of those who willingly submit to the yoke—to make it more difficult for those who desire to enter the trade legitimately—and yet offer no resistance to those who, less scrupulous, wish to enter *via* the bogus-company route. Even the promoters of the Bill are not satisfied with it—they would fain ask for something in return, they tell us; but, alas! they have no hopes of getting anything if they do, and so, forsooth, we must be content with this. Do not such apologies make it appear as though this Bill was the outcome of some such reasoning in the Council-room at Bloomsbury Square as this? "We are in a dreadful fix and something must be done. . . . and, if it be utterly impossible to do anything beneficial to the trade—well, . . . something must be done, and that without delay, for the force of circumstance and the clamour of the trade demand that we attempt something." I have dwelt upon this Bill only so far as I have thought it necessary to convince you that the first step in a truly constructive policy is the rejection of it. I contend that, much as we stand in need of further legislation, it is unwise and impolitic to attempt anything in this way at present. We are not prepared for it; we are not united, and consequently have no reasonable chance of getting what we want, or even what we have a perfect right to demand. Let us, therefore, be wise, and stop further legislation for the present. Let us look the matter squarely in the face and acknowledge frankly our weakness; and then let us organise, yea, even fraternise, drop, at any rate for the present, all petty jealousies, and work in unison for a common cause—viz., the elevation of pharmacy and the proper recognition and remuneration of the pharmacist.

Let the Pharmaceutical Society lead us in this. I have no desire to see an opposition faction set up, nor would I be a party to any such. The Society is our recognised and legitimate organisation, and in this capacity it is its duty as well as its privilege to head pharmacists and take the lead in every good work in which they may be engaged.

Let the Council do all in their power to stimulate local associations, and where none exist let them, through their local secretaries, endeavour to establish such. And let them even help these financially if need be; and, above all, let members of the Council visit these associations from time to time. If such a system of intercourse were established, much of the coldness, misunderstanding, and actual antagonism that now exist towards the Society would disappear, and in a short period such an amount of good feeling would be created as would literally astonish us who have been accustomed to hear little or nothing but grumbling against the Society. If anyone is cynical and doubts my word on these points, I refer him to the visit of Mr. Carteighe to us; and if he were not present at the banquet to see for himself, let him read in the trade journals of the receptions everywhere accorded Mr. Carteighe. Here, then, I say, is a grand opportunity for the Society to begin a truly constructive policy, and I sincerely hope they will not neglect it.

Another way in which the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, if they really have the interest of the trade at heart, may show it, is in exercising more energetically the powers they possess against illegal trading in poisons by outsiders. It is well known what a large amount of this goes on, to the detriment of the chemist, and it is notoriously difficult to get the Society to take these cases up, because they require that the informer be in a position to legally prove the charges against the offenders, and this, in many cases, is not at all pleasant. One particular case in this city presents itself to my mind now. A chemist here has told me more than once of a man who, some years ago, having failed to pass the examination, opened a drug store near him, and who does not hesitate to sell or dispense poisons to persons he knows; and when I advised this chemist to communicate with the Society or its local secretary, he said he had already done so, and they would take no action unless he could give more evidence; and as he had no desire to appear in the case, the matter was allowed to drop—or, rather, to

go on unmolested. Now, I say, if this is anything like a correct version, the Society is not doing its duty to the chemists in that neighbourhood. Those who have properly qualified ought to be protected from such unscrupulous persons, and it is the Pharmaceutical Society who ought to protect them. They ought to send someone to investigate such a case; and the transaction would pay them, for by so doing they would acquire the goodwill and support of a number of chemists, not only in the immediate neighbourhood, but throughout the country. Other cases of what appear to me to be flagrant breaches of the Poisons Act are the supplies of cyanide of potassium and other poisons to photographers by unqualified persons, and the sale of homœopathic medicines containing aconite, belladonna, arsenic, opium, and other poisons by drapers, stationers, and shopkeepers generally. I say that if the Society will stir up itself on behalf of the trade and against the outsiders who are constantly encroaching upon our preserves, it will earn the gratitude and support of many a struggling chemist who to-day asks, "What does the Society do for us? Why should I give a guinea or half-a-guinea subscription yearly to it? We should be just as well off if there were no Society."

I am pleased to say they are attempting something in this direction now in trying to get all qualified chemists exempted from jury service, and let due credit be given to them for this; although I am bound to confess that the very tardy manner in which it has been done makes it appear as a sop given to silence many who would otherwise actively oppose the more vital parts of the Bill.

There is one other way in which the Society can do much in the way of consolidating the pharmaceutical party. This is in bringing themselves into closer touch with the younger members of the craft. Their policy in this direction in the past has been most indiscreet. They have systematically neglected and well-nigh treated with contempt the apprentices as a class, and in the absurdity of their folly have on many occasions actually closed the door of their museum and of their library to those who have visited London and hoped to make the acquaintance of the alma mater of their profession. How many hundreds of young men who have gone up from the country to London to present themselves for the Minor, and, having requested to look over the museum, have been denied, because, forsooth, they were not associated with the Society! These young men, who before were indifferent to the Society, have been made open enemies; how is it possible afterwards to convince such men that the Society has their welfare at heart? When, I ask, will our councillors learn that the Society is not a mere club but a public institution with power to do much if it chooses to benefit the class it represents? When will they learn that an act of grace is never in vain? When will they be wise enough to extend to young men anxious to make their acquaintance the hand of fellowship, and thereby impress them favourably, instead of, as at present, giving them the cold shoulder?

After detailing at some length how the Pharmaceutical Society could assist associations of young men, Mr. Ward continued: I fancy I hear our leaders say, "This is all very nice, but we have no means to do it with—we have no money to subsidise education with." I reply, It is no new principle: you already subsidise education, and have done for years, and done it very unfairly too. Your school costs you annually 600*l.* or 700*l.*, and as you average sixty to seventy full-time pupils, what is this but making a grant of about 10*l.* per head to this select few? Is it fair that you should spend so much of what belongs equally to all on the few, and refuse to do anything for the many?

Having thus endeavoured to point out what the Society should do, Mr. Ward, in conclusion, pointed out what, in his opinion, chemists should do individually. First, they must give their hearty co-operation to those who are attempting to assist them. If they have not already done so, they should join the Pharmaceutical Society, as the legitimate organisation of their calling, and, by taking an active part in its operations, help to mould it into what it ought to be. This is far more logical than to remain outside and grumble, and it is far better than to stand by quietly and allow it to make laws for you, whether you like them or not. In the next place, they should be very careful to admit none but suitable persons to the ranks. This is most important—perhaps the most essential of all considerations. Many of our

troubles and calamities have come upon us through the admission of unfitted persons into the trade. Unfortunately, in very many instances, members requiring apprentices have had no regard whatever to the qualifications of the candidate other than the financial or labour value. This course has crowded the trade with men who can never even qualify, much less ornament the calling they find themselves in. Such men must of necessity be a constant drag upon the wheel of progress. Having taken apprentices, they should see that such as come under them shall have every opportunity of learning what they undertake to teach them. This might necessitate, in many cases, a higher premium, but it would lead to the training of such a generation of pharmacists as would be the surest step in the elevation of pharmacy.

Lastly, he urged that chemists should become more sociable with each other. If they came into contact more frequently, and got to know each other better, the ground for concerted action would be considerably cleared.

Mr. PARKINSON moved a vote of thanks, and said he endorsed much of what Mr. Ward had said, but he thought the Pharmaceutical Society would do more for the trade if they joined it in larger numbers, and were more loyal to it. This was seconded by Mr. Hockin. Mr. SMITH thought there was room for an association which should take cognisance of trade interests, and thought it could work independently without interfering with the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. DICKINSON approved of the paper, but as the policy was a "waiting one," he should be glad to know Mr. Ward's views as to what they should do to ameliorate their position with regard to stores and other unregistered competitors in the meantime.

Mr. WYATT, President of the Students' Association, said he could endorse the statement made by Mr. Ward that the Pharmaceutical Society did not show courtesy to students who were not associates. He thought this a mistake, as it prejudiced the men who were to be chemists of the future against the Society. He quoted some instances in support of his statement.

The PRESIDENT said he approved of the paper in many particulars. He hoped, however, members would not go away with the erroneous impression that in cases of illegal trading the Society required the person who gave the information to appear in the case in any way. All it asked was evidence, not mere hearsay, that it was a *bona fide* case of infringement, before it expended money in going into the case. This, he thought, was reasonable, and it was certainly not too much to ask that a person whose business was being injured by an illegal trader should take the trouble to give proof confidentially which would justify placing the matter in the hands of a solicitor. With reference to the constructive policy, he had already propounded one of his own which involved a slight increase in the examination fees, or the addition of a registration fee, which need not be very considerable. Every person on passing the qualifying examination would be elected a life member of the Society, but would not receive the Journal unless he subscribed, say, 10s. per annum, or paid a composition sum for it. This, he held, would be a rational means of consolidating, not merely the Pharmaceutical Society, but the whole trade. The initiative must come from the Society itself, and he hoped the day was not far distant when broader views would be held by the Council with regard to those outside their present minority.

Mr. WARD having replied, the vote of thanks was carried by acclamation.

FRENCH PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

DENTISTS' FEES.—The Seventh Civil Tribunal of the Seine Department has decided that dentists who wish to recover money owing to them must do so in one year or lose their right of action. M. Le Berquier, the counsel representing a firm of dentists, wished to prove that they were entitled to recover during thirty years, like physicians.

A SERIOUS MORTALITY AMONGST HORSES, reported by a local journal to have occurred at Sarrey and Montigny, is

suspected to have been caused by the negligence or mistake of some dispenser of veterinary medicines. The numerous deaths were at first attributed to an epizootic distemper. It has, however, since been brought to light that a purgative with which the animals had been treated was poisoned. A dog which lapped some blood from one of the horses fell almost inanimate; it was only saved by prompt treatment. Stringent inquiry is being made into this affair.

FEMALE PHARMACISTS.—The question of the adoption by women of the pharmaceutical profession is being mooted by the *Progrès Médical*. The editor of this journal, whose marriage was announced in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST last week, it said to have brought the idea forward at the suggestion of his wife, who was very popular as "Mademoiselle le Docteur Blanche Edwards." One of the arguments used is that, since the introduction of pharmaceutical specialities, the duties of pharmacists have become so simplified that the low salaries offered induce less men to engage in the avocation.

PLAYING WITH POISON.—A young pharmaceutical student, named Gaston Gallet, has narrowly escaped serious trouble. He is 17 years of age, and is employed in the laboratory of D. Lenoir, who is a "coach" for the Ecole de Médecine examinations. Gallet had become acquainted with the waitresses in a tavern in the Latin quarter, who, knowing his occupation, had induced him to bring them samples of poisons. "It will be so amusing," they jokingly said; "if we are annoyed in any way we will pretend to take poison." Gallet brought first two tubes of mercury and afterwards three tubes of strychnine. These were freely handed round, without, of course, any serious intention. But one evening, the daughter of the proprietress had some quarrel with her mother, who opposed the girl's inclinations. Suddenly she cried out, "Very well! you shall have no more disputes with me." Running quickly upstairs to the room of one of the waitresses, she seized a tube of cyanide of mercury and swallowed the contents. She was dead in fifteen minutes. The source from which the poison was obtained was established at the inquest. The court, finding it impossible to prosecute Gallet for manslaughter through negligence, did so on the charge of stealing the tubes from Dr. Lenoir. This gentleman came forward as a witness in favour of his pupil's honesty, and declared that the small value of the articles abstracted hardly justified a prosecution for felony. The court thought otherwise, and sentenced the young pharmacist to a fine of 12*l*.

ANOTHER CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS is advocated by Dr. Jeannoutot, a young but already prominent medical practitioner. His process is as follows: Spirit is heated in a lamp to 248° F. and connected by a yard of indiarubber tubing to a copper vessel the size of a teacup. This vessel contains a mixture of oil of eucalyptus, heech-tar creosote, hydrocyanic acid, oil of bitter almonds, and thymol. The liquid gives off a strong aromatic odour and a thick vapour, to be inhaled by the patient. A room is heated to 140° F., the temperature needed to open the pores of the human skin. The patient is introduced clad only in a bathing-dress, and thus takes in the restorative air-bath both by his lungs and through his pores. The steam, though very strong, does not interfere with respiration. One hundred grammes of the solution poured in a copper receptacle suffices to steam patients for three hours consecutively. This treatment is supplemented by doses of a compound principally formed of heech-tar creosote and phosphate of lime, a varied diet, and plenty of fresh air. Dr. Jeannoutot further states that tuberculous expectorations containing numerous bacilli have been completely sterilised by the action of this vapour—so thoroughly, in fact, that guinea-pigs could afterwards be inoculated with the germs in question without the slightest result, though before such sterilisation the effects distinctly showed the development of tuberculosis. He adds that he has submitted his remedy to the Academy of Medicine and feels sure that a cure has been discovered.

ZIRCONIA is proposed as a substitute for lime in the oxy-hydrogen light. It gives a very powerful light, which, according to W. Kochs, is comparable with that of the electric arc, and readily lends itself to spectroscopic, photomicrographic, and medical purposes.



PROPRIETARY ARTICLES were what our traveller had chiefly in view on his rounds last month, his desire especially being to learn something of the way in which well-known medicines are produced, and to chat with the men at the wheels.

ARMBRECHT'S COCA WINE.

The external appearance of the Duke Street Pharmacy, which is the present headquarters of Messrs. Armbrrecht, Nelson & Co's coca-wine business,

is indicative of activity rather than stately repose. The building is an old one, and, so far as outward and visible appearance of progress is concerned, the "future house of the coca wine," depicted in the advertising pages of our DIARY, will be a far more fitting temple for the business, which has grown up under Mr. Armbrrecht's care during the last decade, than its present abode. But the new building will not be quite completed, Mr. Armbrrecht told us, until January or February of next

year, although he expects to have the use of part of the basement before that time. That will be a considerable relief to him, for it is in respect of cellarage that he is worst off at present. The cellars under Nos. 2 and 4 Duke Street are now absolutely choked with casks.

Under the building now in use five cellars are used for the storage of wine and other purposes. At the time of our visit these contained 36 hogsheads and 7 pipes of wine in course of preparation. A hogshead holds about 56 gallons, a pipe double that quantity; but an average of the 2,800 gallons of wine in course of preparation is by no means sufficient to keep pace with the demand that has been



VIEW OF A WINE CELLAR.

created for Mr. Armbrrecht's speciality. The prepared wine is left to mature, and the bottled goods are stored away in other cellars; and there are, in addition, two cellars devoted to the preparation and storage of "coca champagne"

—a beverage which was added to the list of Mr. Armbrrecht's specialities some time since.

Coca-leaves only are employed in the preparation of the coca wine. Mr. Armbrrecht told us that he had tried hydrochlorate of cocaine also, but discarded it because it did not yield so satisfactory an article as the leaves. The idea of starting the manufacture of what has now grown into a considerable trade occurred to Mr. Armbrrecht some ten years ago, when on a visit to a friend in Germany—a medical man who was enthusiastic in the praises of the remedy then newly discovered as a local anæsthetic. Mr. Armbrrecht had been paying some attention to the production of a new speciality for fatigue and insomnia, and he decided to experiment with the coca-leaf in this direction. At first his manufacture was quite in the nature of an experiment; but some of his customers and a few medical men gradually gave him hints which he turned to good use, and these, coupled with his own researches in the properties of the coca-leaf and its principles, gradually enabled him to build up his present trade. His first purchase of coca-leaves amounted to 2 lbs., while the last order he gave to a firm of brokers two months ago was, he told us, for half a ton. Mr. Armbrrecht uses the pale-green leaves by preference, as they contain least mucilage. During the first period of manufacture it was usual to press the leaves to extract all the valuable constituents; but that manipulation is now dispensed with for the sake of obtaining a clearer product. For the manufacture of extract and lozenges, however, the leaves are still subjected to pressure, and we were shown a hand-press, in one of the cellars, which is occasionally used, and can be worked by two men so as to yield a pressure equal to 30 tons.

The question of how to regulate the absorption of the coca alkaloid by the wine so as to ensure constancy is one of Mr. Armbrrecht's two trade secrets, but he assured us that no wine ever left his place which was not carefully tested in this respect. There are just half-a-dozen varieties of wine in Mr. Armbrrecht's list at present—"medium," Burgundy, Malaga, port, sherry, and champagne. The composition of the "medium" wine, which has by far the largest



ARMBRECHT'S PHARMACY.

sale of the six varieties, is Mr. Armbrrecht's second trade secret. Suffice it to say that he introduced this wine at the instance of Dr. Spencer Wells, as a kind of compromise between the Malaga, which was generally considered too sweet, and the Burgundy, which found some objectors on the score of tartness of taste. Next to the "medium" wine, Burgundy is the grade most frequently asked for; then follow, in order of importance, Malaga, sherry, and port. The demand for the champagne fluctuates very considerably. This wine requires a longer time to mature than any of the others, nine months being the period usually allotted to the manufacture of a batch of champagne. It is the only wine on Mr. Armbrrecht's list which is not entirely prepared at Duke Street, as for obvious reasons the coca preparation

must be added on the spot. Hence Mr. Armbrecht supplies his agent at Rheims with coca extract, which is added to the champagne when it is liqueured. The extract is added to the brandy and sugar of which the liqueur is composed, and the whole injected into the bottle by a machine which simultaneously corks the champagne.

Asked whether the recent advance in the price of glass bottles had not put him to a sensible loss, Mr. Armbrecht replied that, thus far, such had not been the case. He made his contracts for bottles for a considerable time in advance, buying 1,000 gross at a time. The coca-wine bottles are manufactured at Neusattel-Elbogen, in Bohemia, by a brother of Mr. Siemens, the celebrated electrician. They are shipped from the works down the Elbe, packed loose in vessel in Hamburg, and taken to Messrs. Siemens' warehouse at Poplar, where they are washed. One thousand gross, Mr. Armbrecht told us, last him, at the present rate of sale of his wine, for eight or nine months; and from these data the total annual "output" of Armbrecht's coca wine may be readily calculated according to Cocker by the aspiring arithmetician. Messrs. Siemens undertook not to raise the price for his last contract provided he would allow them to execute it in the winter, when work is slack and labour less pretentious. Mr. Armbrecht, in his present close quarters, is put to a considerable trouble in handling the big 115-gallon pipes in which he receives a great part of his wine. These unwieldy casks, however, possess the advantage, in the first place, of being comparatively cheaper than the hogsheads; and, secondly, of yielding a better wine owing to the diminished area of contact of the liquid with the wood. A man and a boy, in the course of a ten-hours working-day, bottle, cork, and pack into bins, 4 hogsheads, or about 1,300 bottles, of wine between them. As a rule, the leaves are allowed to remain in the wine for about three weeks, when the liquid is transferred to a fresh cask and allowed to settle for a further period of about six weeks, and finally clarified by means of fresh eggs. In ordinary seasons a stock of 50 hogsheads of prepared wine is generally kept, but during the spring and autumn months, when the sales are largest, it is often found impossible to keep so large a reserve. Burgundy and Malaga wine are left to mature for a much longer period than the "medium" grade, and Mr. Armbrecht showed us one cellar stowed with the former varieties, which have been bottled since the month of November.

Asked where his principal trade lay, we were told by Mr. Armbrecht that he has some very good customers among pharmacists, though most of them buy through the intermediary of wholesale houses; but certain inducements are offered to chemists who buy straight from him. He does not supply the Stores directly. With his export business he is well satisfied. The week before our representative called some very satisfactory orders had been received from British India and Australia, and in Canada and the States the wine was beginning to make its way to some extent, partly in consequence of its introduction on board of the Cunard liners. Mr. Armbrecht commenced business as a pharmacist in Ryder Street, St. James's, in 1862, thence he removed to No. 23, and afterwards to his present quarters at 2 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square. No. 5 Duke Street, now in course of erection, is to be the future home of the coca wine and its enterprising originator.

DE LAIRE'S NOVELTIES.

The French firm of G. de Laire & Co., well known as the manufacturers of synthetic vanillin, and represented in this country by Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., of 16 Coleman Street, have recently brought into commerce several novelties in which their vanillin is applied. Among the household specialities in which this preparation is used is De Laire's vanilla sugar, a flavouring agent for puddings and custards, the flavour of which resembles in every respect that of the natural vanilla pod. The preparation retails in attractively put up tins. De Laire's specialities in perfume are synthetic preparations admirably imitating some of the choicest scents derived from natural flowers. They include "aubépine" (hawthorn) both in powder and in liquid form. The aubépine powder is insoluble in alcohol, but it dissolves easily in four to five times its volume of water. Both the liquid and the solid preparations are specially adapted as scents for soaps. Cerfoline, prepared from anise, appears in

the form of irregular greyish white crystals possessing a slight odour not specially indicative of the material from which it is prepared. Its principal use is as a flavouring agent in the preparation of tooth wash. Hyacinthe, a straw-coloured, and muguet or lilac, a colourless liquid preparation reproduce respectively the odours of the flowers from which they derive their name; both are much used, we are told, in the preparation of high-class soaps, perfumes and powders. De Laire's perfumes are recommended especially on the ground that they can be kept permanently without deterioration, that their strength is always constant, and that they give nearly colourless solutions.

J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C.

They who tell us that patent medicines are quack medicines must have strange thoughts when chlorodyne crosses their minds. There is no speciality which has been so much analysed, for which we have so many recipes, and it has been selected for the distinguished honour of pharmacopœial imitation. Most people know that from the first Mr. J. T. Davenport was associated with Dr. Collis Browne in the manufacture of chlorodyne. It was started in his pharmacy at 33 Great Russell Street, and as the demand for it grew, the house next door was turned into a factory. And so it stands now, the only difference being that Mr. Horace Davenport is associated with his father. They alone have the secret of the medicine, and they do not delegate the manufacture of it to anybody. Mr. Horace Davenport is well known to the trade, apart from his association with chlorodyne, as the chairman of the Chemists' Aërated and Mineral Waters Association (Limited), the growth and success of which is as good a proof of his energy as one could give. After some reference to that association, our traveller asked Mr. Davenport how the chlorodyne business kept up, and he was told that it was a very steady thing, varying little from year to year. At home it is chiefly a winter medicine, and is only publicly advertised in winter, but abroad it is used all the year round. The regulations in regard to the sale of secret medicines prevent its general use on the Continent; but in India, Australia, South Africa, South America, and similar places, it is freely sold. Judging from what our traveller saw, all the published formulæ for chlorodyne are wide of the mark; but he was more concerned about the externals of the article on this occasion. In the factory the ground-floor is sacred to packing operations, and those above are devoted to filling, labelling, and wrapping. Young men and boys are engaged in the latter. After the bottles are filled, corked, and capped (with parchment-paper), they are removed in trays, holding a few gross of the smallest size, to a labeller, who first sticks on the Government stamp, then the label above it. Another hand takes these, and winds round each bottle tightly some literature about the use and properties of chlorodyne, then the wrapper, bringing the stamp outside. All this wrapping is done remarkably quickly, yet so well that there is no possibility of getting to the bottle without destroying the wrapper. When our traveller was in the factory an order for India was being filled. The literature for these packages is in Hindi, Gujarati, Bengali, Hindustani, Telugu, and Tamil, so that the 1s. 1½d. package looks a bigger bargain than the one with which we are more familiar. Directions are printed in nearly every written language now spoken. Mr. Davenport has always been particular about the style of putting up chlorodyne. From the first he has not varied it in the slightest, for the least alteration, of type even, would bring shoals of inquiries from all parts of the world. The same applies to the dozen packages. Some idea may be formed of the demand for this medicine when we state that in one cupboard were 1,600 dozen of the 1s. 1½d. size ready to go out, and there were about half-a-dozen cupboards of similar capacity. But Mr. Davenport is very modest about his speciality. "You see," he said, as our representative watched a man pack a case for India, "chlorodyne is not a bulky thing. That case holds 40l. worth, and we leave plenty of room for sawdust packing." The case was about the size of a Hunyadi case. "Some people," Mr. Davenport continued, "think we give too little for the money, but the dose is so small that they really get more in the 3-drachm bottle than is given in any other cough-medicine." "You cannot change, of course," said

our man. "No. If we were beginning again we might have a less concentrated medicine for the home trade, but the present form is the best for abroad." The only change which is likely to happen to this speciality is a change of abode. The Russell Street premises are old, and the lease has not long to run: then a modern builder will be sure to step in, and Mr. Davenport will have to find new quarters.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

The spirit which moved our man to wend his steps towards the Charles A. Vogeler Company's premises, 45 Farringdon Road, E.C., was one mainly of curiosity. He



MR. GEDDES.

has been there before, and has briefly told how St. Jacobs oil is made, although be kept the secret inviolate; but now Mr. Geddes, the European manager, has got up a souvenir for distribution by chemists, and he offered in our Winter Issue to supply these with the name and address of chemists printed thereon. The replies found him for once unprepared. They came in post after

post at a rate which beat the printing-machines, and—"We have all these to get through yet," said Mr. Geddes to our man, as he produced three big bags of letters. "There is no bunkum about this; it is good business." Our traveller ventured upon a little compliment about the originality of the advertisement, and asked Mr. Geddes some questions about himself, and from the replies he reports that Mr. Geddes entered the company in a humble capacity, and, having worked himself up, step by step, came to London nine years ago with *carte blanche* to rub all Europe with St. Jacobs oil. The grass did not grow where he walked. He had a fine four-in-hand coach with him, and it is drawn, the souvenir tells us, "by four as good-looking, well-mannered, up-standing horses as can be found anywhere. The coach was built by the largest firm of waggon-builders in the world, the Abbott Downing Company, of Concord, New Hampshire, America, from Mr. Geddes's own designs and drawings, with the especial object in view of combining strength, durability, lightness, comfort, and attractiveness." Everybody knows the coach by this time: it is used for distributing St. Jacobs oil literature throughout the country. Doubtless the coach is as well adapted for its purpose as the Farringdon Road offices are for theirs, and they are a marvel of methodical arrangement. The souvenir tells all about it, so we may confine ourselves to something that it does not tell. "You have some nice catching illustrations, Mr. Geddes," said our man. "Yes; they are all original. We have about a thousand of them. See here;" and he wheeled round his chair to reach a portfolio that seemed to wait his touch. "I was over at Paris the other day, and I find that the French people want more of our literature. These cuts have been made for them. What they like does not suit for England, and they require somewhat different reading matter too." "Who writes your French pamphlets?" "I do myself." "Don't you find the French regulations as to patent medicines hurt you?" "We have got over that." It further transpired that Mr. Geddes is the designer and writer of all the advertisements and advertising literature which the company issues in Europe—indeed, every detail of the business is watched closely by him. There is not a department which is not visited by him daily, while there is constant communication between the principals of the departments and him; a series of speaking-tubes attached to his writing-table permit this to be done with the minimum of disturbance.

Nobody understands so well as a journalist the trouble that engraved blocks are. The trouble is, how to find them when they are wanted. As our man is sympathetic in that direction, he thought he would test Mr. Geddes's system of storage, so he selected two illustrations, and asked if he

could have electrotypes of them. "Certainly," said Mr. Geddes, as he touched a bell. There was a flash of a boy. "Proofs of Nos. 734 and 891." Before one can write it the boy appears with those. "Now the blocks;" and these come with equal celerity. Our man was shown how. In one cupboard are the proofs arranged according to numbers in packets. In other cupboards are the blocks, also numbered and arranged in order, so that any one of the hundreds can be picked out in a moment. For most country newspapers electros of the complete advertisement are given, and whenever possible the advertisements are illustrated.

It was a long time after their fire before the company made up the leeway which it occasioned. The actual damage was only a few hundred pounds, but "I would have given as many thousands if it had not happened," said Mr. Geddes. "It will not occur again if I can help it. This is our new brigade," he continued, pointing to an arrangement of electric buttons on the wall; "would you like to see it work?" "Yes, if it will not trouble you." "Not a bit; stand back, please." Our man was glad he did. Such a clatter! A bell rang, two young ladies ran to the spot; one pulled a steel ladder clear from a trap-door, another stood in a minute with a water-bore in her hands; a man appeared from the bowels of the earth, another dropped from the heavens, the whole thing being so quickly done, and for nothing else than to please our man, that he was in terror lest the lady with the hose should give him a taste of it. Now those who wish to know more about this fire-brigade should turn to page 5 of the souvenir, where they will find it figured. When a button is touched a bell rings in each department, and certain individuals look at their indicators, which tell them on what floor they are wanted, and there they go, no matter what they are doing. This is the secret of the success of the Charles A. Vogeler Company's business in Europe. Everyone does what he or she is told, for they have confidence in their manager and his admirable methodical skill. He in his turn works as bard as any of them, and he rubs the angles off and tones the cares by quiet country life and an annual visit to the States. It was while on one of his last visits home that Mr. Geddes got the materials for "How to Cook Fish." Have you seen it or the souvenir? If not, get both.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., 43 HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.

We mentioned a week or two ago that this firm have opened an office in London. Since then our man has called on Mr. Fisk, their representative, and asked all about his intentions. The office, by-the-by, is a good example of the elegant way in which Americans furnish pleasant environments for their work. There is no attempt at luxuriance, but everything is comfortable, from the quiet Brussels carpet to the labour-saving writing-tables. Mr. Fisk brought his staff of clerks with him. "I may tell you," he said, "what we have come here for is merely to look after our interests in Europe. We do not propose to carry stock in the meantime. We have always had a certain amount of business in this country, and we are convinced from what has been done with little push that more can be done by being on the spot to answer inquiries. Wholesale houses carry stock of our goods, and we refer inquirers to them. I am well pleased with the results so far." "What do you mean especially by 'our goods'?" "Well, fluid extracts are the chief line. These are far more popular in the States than here. They have taken the place of tinctures with us; but prescribers here have yet to be educated into their use. They take as well to them as to tinctures if the conditions are favourable. For instance, in the case of *cascara sagrada*. Nobody thinks of asking for a tincture of that, because we introduced it as a fluid extract, and they have got used to it so." "Is *cascara* not on the wane?" "By no means. We sell as much as, or more than, ever, although more people are pushing it, and our preparations are more expensive." In answer to further inquiries, Mr. Fisk told our man that his firm get the bark from a district whence their supplies have always been obtained, and they are careful to discriminate between the true bark and the twenty varieties of it which find their way into commerce. Parke, Davis & Co. do not confine their attention to fluid extracts. Mr. Fisk showed our representative samples of gelatine-coated pills, devoid of the objectionable pin-hole, which he is to bring under the notice of the

trade. The publishing business of G. A. Davis is also associated, and specimens of the more important publications are to be seen at the new office. When leaving, our traveller's attention was attracted by a fine materia-medica collection for students of pharmacy and medicine. This cabinet contains 238 specimens of vegetable materia medica, each specimen being put in a neat, hinged tin box, with a watch-glass on top, through which the appearance of the specimen may be seen. It is about as neat and compact a thing as we have seen, the price in the United States being \$25.

INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY.

"Come in, Mr. Traveller," cried the cheerful voice of Mr. John Snook, from his sanctum behind the dispensing-counter.



MR. SNOOK.

as our man entered Wilcox & Co.'s establishment in Oxford Street. The sanctum was a comfortable apartment, furnished, somewhat sparingly, perhaps, with a few dining-room chairs and a square table. On the wall hung a single picture, while on the window-sill were two decanters, and, in a corner, was a couple of shelves bearing a motley collection of French dictionaries, pharmaceutical works, and novels draped in the shabby yellow covers affected by the Parisian publishers. After inviting our man to make himself comfortable, Mr. Snook, a shrewd, ruddy-faced, jovial gentleman, just on the shady side of forty, dived into his shop, and presently emerged with sundry cardboard boxes, which he proceeded to array upon the table, to serve, as it were, as milestones marking the progress of our business chat. And then he, too, sat himself down, and opened his first box. It contained

THE CARBOLIC SMOKE-BALL,

a small brown indiarubber pouch, about 3 inches high and furnished with a nozzle, lined with some woven material. The smoke-ball is filled with a preparation of carbolic acid, recommended as a cure for catarrhal affections, throat complaints, neuralgia, &c. You just hold the nozzle to your nose, give the ball a slight squeeze, and sniff the escaping phenol-laden cloud. The little instrument retails at half a sovereign, and you may have it refilled at Wilcox's for half that amount. And, according to the enthusiastic Mr. Snook, such is the fame which the smoke-ball has attained among our catarrh-sodden aristocrats, that there is not the smallest doubt that the object upon which our ears and countesses will spend their bottom dollar—suppose they ever reach that coin—will be the refilling of their smoke-balls. The ball, in fact, is rapidly being sneezed into fame. Last summer Mr. Snook sold it at the rate of about 300 a month. This January 1500 were disposed of in his shops, and even that enormous number does not satisfy his aspirations. Just as Mr. Pickwick had developed an original theory on the stickle-hats in Hampstead Ponds, so Mr. Snook holds pronounced and original views on the affections of the mucous membrane and their cure, and he entered into a long disquisition on that engrossing topic for the benefit of our traveller. Then, reverting to the commercial aspect of the smoke ball, he learned that that apparatus is the property of a company for whom Mr. Snook acts as wholesale agent, while Ingrams, of Hackney Wick, do the actual manufacturing.

THE LAY OF THE SMOKE-BALL LASS.

The damsel whose picture, as Mr. Snook freely acknowledges, has contributed considerably to make the smoke-ball a commercial success is a "real young lady." Mr. Snook, who has an eye for beauty, discovered her in the factory of the Smoke-ball Company, where she earned a modest wage as a packing-room hand, wearing towzled curls and the white flower of a blameless life. Though she bath a heaving eye, it becometh for the smoke-ball only. A fee of two guineas and the prospect of ranking high among the sister-

hood of advertised beauties induced her to consent to allow her charms to adorn the handbills of the smoke-ball. "Her worth being mounted on the wind; through all the world bears Rosalind." But, alas, for the evanescent fame of the handbill advertisement! The democratic beauty has almost run her tether. Mr. Snook has his eye on one of the most



beautiful of his high-born patrons, and means to prevail upon her to lend him her aristocratic face for smoke-ball propaganda. "Titled people will come," he says, "and insist upon giving us their names as users of the smoke-ball, and we have more testimonials now from the caste of Vere de Vere than we can find room for on our handbills. We shall soon issue a revised edition, and then we shall be a little more fastidious about names and titles. Plain misters and other small fry will have to go. We shall have some duchesses, too, though we haven't any now."

And then Mr. Snook began to ruminate, and broke out into some personal reminiscences.

THE SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS-MAN.

He began his career as an assistant at Corbyn's, where he remained three years; thence he migrated to Paris, where he passed another three years, and finally he wound up his assistantship by a two-years sojourn in Bath. During that time he saved 200*l.* with which, and borrowed capital, he purchased Wilcox & Co.'s business in 1873. In another three years' time he was able to repay the borrowed capital. In 1886 he purchased Jozeau's, in the Haymarket—a French shop—and finally, last winter, he bought the shop of Jabez Munro, in Regent Street. With these three businesses Mr. Snook's ambition is momentarily satisfied. He has a manager in each establishment, whom he pays by results. "Does that answer well?" "Just wait and I'll show you," says Mr. Snook. He disappears, and you may hear him mounting a flight of stairs, whence he presently emerges stumbling under the weight of two huge green ledgers. "Nothing like having figures correct," he observes, fidgeting the leaves. "Here it is—one-six-eight-five-fifteen-four. That's the cash we took last month—1,685*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*—in this shop; and 1,411*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* in the Haymarket—a total of nearly 3,100*l.* in the two shops; and those are fair average months. In the Haymarket business we get rather better prices than here. The stores affect us too much in this neighbourhood. We cut all the patents, and found that our trade in them doubled almost immediately when we reduced the price. This is quite an international business. We are a branch dispensary of the German Hospital, and at the Haymarket I am honorary chemist to the French Hospital in Shaftesbury Avenue."

THE MAN OF DECEMBER AND THE WARRIOR BOLD.

It scarcely needed Mr. Snook's assurance that he was not superstitious to convince us that there would not be much of that peculiar feeling of uncanny awe of the supernatural in the composition of this matter-of-fact metropolitan business man. But, in spite of his scornful rejection of superstitious trammels, Mr. Snook admits that he has a weakness for December 10 as his "lucky day." On December 10, 1873, he bought Wilcox's business; on December 10, 1886, Jozeau's; and on December 10, 1889, Munro's.

While engaged as assistant in Paris, Mr. Snook's lot was cast in troublous times. He remained in the capital through all that terrible time when the armies of France were outmarshalled and vanquished, in battle after battle, by the superior discipline and equipment of their German antagonists. He was an eyewitness of those scarcely less-terrible scenes which succeeded, when, from Montrouge to Pôre Lachaise, the Commune was gasping under the assault of the troops of Versailles. But Mr. Snook is not of an emotional nature, and to him the memory of the *année terrible* only recalls a period when trade was unusually slack in the pharmacy, and the assistants had to while away the hours with novel-reading and smoking. The Communards, indeed, pressed the burly stripling into service. They put a gun in his fists (the first, and the last, he ever handled), and bade him mount a barricade, and shoot down the minions of Thiers. No eligible alternative presenting itself, Mr. Snook mounted the harricade, and held it for three hours—a new Thermopylæ. How many of the Versellais he shot he modestly refrains from mentioning; but he does not attempt to disguise the fact that his heart was not in the fight. So, when the psychological moment arrived, and the attention of his fierce companions-in-arms was momentarily diverted, he gently but determinedly deposited his musket on the barricade, and, with commendable skill, executed a strategic movement towards the rear. Hence the warrior now lives and prospers, recounting the tale of the insurrection in his snug back parlour, while the very bones of his comrades have long been consumed by the quicklime of the rebel grave.

FRENCH PATENTS.

Mr. Snook does one of the largest, if not the largest, import trade in French specialties. His contract with the proprietors of Mariani's wine is for the space of five years, during which he undertakes to place an annual quantity, ranging from 50,000 bottles in the first, to 150,000 in the fifth, year. Judging from his present sales, he thinks that he shall succeed in accomplishing that undertaking. All his contracts with foreign houses are based upon the same system—which is, that such advantages are given to him in the matter of terms that it would not pay any firm in England to buy the articles except through his intermediary. The week before last, he told us, he received no less than 3 tons weight of French specialties. Among those which have the biggest sale in this country, Mr. Snook ranks the Cigarettes de Joy, for asthmatic affections; Grimault's preparations—Matico capsules, syrups, &c.; and Mariani's wine. At the time of our visit the last batch of 21,500 sample-boxes of certain new goods of Rigaud & Chapoteaut's were just being despatched to the medical men of the United Kingdom. The boxes contain one small vial each of morrhual, the amber-coloured, bitter, aromatic active principle of cod-liver oil, contained in that oil to the extent of about 4 per cent. by weight; creosoted morrhual—the same preparation mixed with gualacol; Midy's sandal-wood oil, distilled from wood grown in the forests of Mysore; and Apoline, an emmenagogue obtained from the seeds of *Apium petroselinum*. M. Rigaud is said to be the richest proprietor of specialties in Europe, his annual income from that source amounting, Mr. Snook told us, to 1,000,000f. "You know," volunteered the subject of our interview by way of information when our man took his departure, "I was told the other day that I was of Dutch descent, my family name being quite a common one in Holland, where it signifies 'pike'—in fact, the man who told me said he could clearly see evidences of Dutch-Jewish blood in me. But I don't believe it; at all events, I had an uncle who was a celebrated prizefighter in his day—a highly respected man!" "Still exercising his profession?" inquired our traveller. "Pro-

fession—oh dear no: he was a gentleman-prizefighter, an M.P. too—for Pontefract, I believe—Gully was his name; but he's been dead these many years."

SEQUAH (LIMITED).

For the sake of variety our man climbed the stairs at 44 Farringdon Street, E.C., to see what Sequah had to say for himself; but in place of the original he was received by the courtly Mr. Danziger, one of the directors, now managing in place of Mr. Hartley who just now is beginning a sort of peninsular war with disease in Spain. A number of documents and a few minutes of conversation served to make it clear that the recent application to wind up "Sequah" referred only to the accounts of the late syndicate and not to the present company. There are more than twenty Sequabs now on the road. Taking our man to a map of the United Kingdom, Mr. Danziger showed him where the chariots are at present travelling, and where they will go next. A map of the world had blue-pencilled routes through Europe, Africa, South America, and India. Big things have lately been done at the Cape, and the start which has been made in Madras is encouraging. "Where do all the Sequabs come from?" was the question which our man naturally put. "We train them," was the reply. It seems that there are many applicants, but few are chosen. Most of them are Americans, and have had experience in the peripatetic line before. Many are dentists, but there are no actors or broken-down preachers amongst them. They must all be men of quick perception, nerve, and sound honesty, as they have control of the chariot, its doings, and its drawings—of teeth and money. But their training is given at headquarters; and smart speakers and dental operators they are turned out. The company has been very successful: two dividends of 20 per cent. each have been paid, and the returns, Mr. Danziger explained, point to a continuance of that rate. Thus Cape Town yielded 2,500l. in one week, and smaller towns in South Africa, such as Port Elizabeth, gave from 300l. to 400l. The week's returns from Madras had not come in when our man called, but the newspaper reports indicated a brisk time. The last number of the *Madras Times* which we have received informs us that, on February 11, while Sequah was holding forth on the esplanade, a gentleman from the crowd went upon his waggon, and read out an address, and presented him with a gold chain and medal which had been subscribed for by a few European and Eurasian and native gentlemen. The chain was a very massive and heavy "curb," 16 inches long. The medal was a flat disc with a plain raised rim, and was 1½ inch in diameter. It was suitably inscribed on each side, the weight of the whole being about 4½ oz. After Sequah replied, the enthusiasm of the black crowd was just the same as has been seen before in England: there was a procession, flags flying, bands playing, and all the rest of it. The company adapt their prices to native requirements—the oil and prairie flower selling at a rupee in India, with any quantity of the vernacular, spoken and written, thrown in. In a few weeks Java will be tapped; the West Indies are being worked now. In reply to questions, Mr. Danziger stated that the sale of the medicines keeps up after the chariots leave a town, so that the wholesale connection is an important part of their business. Sequah does not visit the same town twice. *The Sequah Chronicle* is a penny weekly publication of the company's; in this one gets a lot of miscellaneous light reading, and learns all about Sequah's travels, while we also gather from it that a ladies' massage instituto in West Kensington has been licensed to Sequah the fair sex—an operation which is not practicable in market places.

My dear Dr. Drastic, the pills that you left me
Are wonderful pills, if I judge them aright:
For you see I was down when you saw me last evening,
But then—I was up twenty times in the night.

—*Pharmaceutical Era.*

ASPHALTUM is found in the United States in California, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, and at several places in the Southern States, but the only useful sources, at present, are the two States first named. The production in 1888 was 53,800 tons.



GOLD MEDALS 1884-1885-1886-1888.

"SANITAS" DISINFECTANTS

Largest Sale in the World.

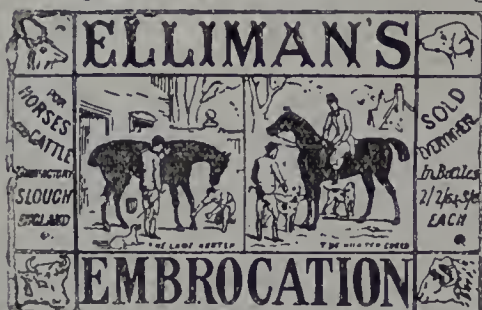
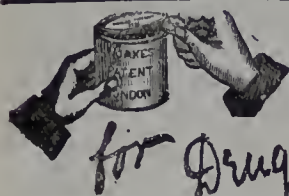
SANITAS OIL," for Inhalations in Lung and Throat Complaints.

KINCZETT'S MERCURIC BACTERICIDE.

KINCZETT'S PATENT PRESERVED PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN.

Pamphlets, Particulars, Prices, Showcards, and Bills, on application to

THE SANITAS CO., LIM., Bethnal Green, LONDON, E.

SHOW CARDS, 24×17 or 17×12,
Free to any Address in the United Kingdom.See First Page, facing inside of front of cover, in the
First Issue of the month for latest particulars.

Noakes' Tins
for Druggists' use.

Write for Price
List No. 14.
B. NOAKES & CO
Dockley Road,
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FINEST NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL

(NON-CONGEALING)

OF SEASON 1891 MANUFACTURE
NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION

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PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.
W. P. THOMPSON & CO., F.C.S., M's J.M.E., &c.,
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NOTTINGHAM; and 323 High Holborn, LONDON, W.C., Chemical and
General Patent and Trade Mark Agents.
MANUALS OF INSTRUCTIONS GRATIS.

SILICATED CARBON FILTERS



PATENT SELF-AERATING
MOVEABLE BLOCKS

WORKS, BATTERSEA LONDON. S.W.

MOSS'S CASCARA

IN ALL FORMS.

SELECTED MATURE BARK
AND PREPARATIONS.

Through Wholesale Houses, or direct from

JOHN MOSS & COY

Makers of Galenicals and Medicinal Chemicals,
Galen Works, Wilson St., NEW CROSS ROAD, S.E

SCHWEPPE'S TABLE WATERS

51 BERNERS STREET, LONDON, W.

MUMFORD'S

(FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.)

PURE CRUSHED LINSEED,

In 1-cwt. and ½-cwt. Bags, 19/- Cwt.,
Or in 14-lb. and 28-lb. Bags, 20/- Cwt.;

PURE STARCH POWDER,

In 56-lb. bags, 26/-,
Or in 7-lb., 14-lb., and 28-lb. Bags, 28/- Cwt.,
CARRIAGE PAID [2]
to Railway Stations in England, or half to stations in Scotland, Ireland
and Wales, on parcels of a total weight of not less than 1 Cwt.

Fletcher's
Concentrated Liquor

"MANIFESTLY VERY CONVENIENT,"—British Medical Journal.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL.

THERE are two circumstances connected with the Pharmaceutical Council which are becoming a recognised feature. One is the admission, fast rooting into alarm, that the financial circumstances of the Society are getting strained, or, as the treasurer puts it, "the financial position of the Society is not sound." The other circumstance is the com-

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist & Druggist."

The Chemist and Druggist

SUPPLEMENT

ADVERTISEMENTS for this Supplement can be received on FRIDAY MORNING, first post, though it is requested to these may be sent in as early in the week as possible.

EXCHANGE COLUMN ADVERTISEMENTS will appear on page 8 (bottom folio), and must be received not later than THURSDAY AT NOON, to appear in the next issue.

Businesses Wanted.
Businesses for Disposal.
Premises to Let.
Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1891.

Partnerships.
Situations Vacant.
Situations Wanted.
Miscellaneous.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS,

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

The business conducted by Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. has been known as a Transfer Agency since the year 1846, and is well known to all the leading firms in the Trade. VENDORS have the advantage of obtaining an opinion on value derived from extensive experience, and are in most cases enabled to avoid an infinity of trouble by making a selection from a list of applicants for purchase, with the view of submitting confidential particulars to those alone who are most likely to possess business qualifications and adequate means for investment. PURCHASERS who desire early information regarding eligible opportunities for entering business will greatly facilitate their object by describing clearly the class of connection they wish to obtain.

- 1.—LONDON, N.W.—Good-class Business, chiefly ready money; returns £950; situate in a main road, where there is a large traffic; particulars will be furnished on application, and every investigation courted; price required about £750.
- 2.—LONDON, W.—Handsome Pharmacy; situate in one of the best positions; commands a first-class business; present returns about £1,200; vendor is retiring in consequence of ill-health; particulars on application; references will facilitate business.
- 3.—LONDON (East Suburb).—Very profitable Business; old-established business; locality largely extending; returns at present exceed £950 yearly, rapidly increasing; good reasons for retiring, entirely personal; about £850 required.
- 4.—LONDON, S.E.—Small Retail, situate in a busy locality; present returns between £6 and £7 per week under an assistant; can easily be extended by the personal attention of a principal; rent low; comfortable house and garden; about £250 required.
- 5.—LONDON (near).—Busy locality on the Thames; Dispensing and Retail; all ready money, no hooking; established 40 years; returns increase yearly, present rate £1,300, with good profits; prices well maintained; well-fitted shop and good stock; rent low; held on good lease; price required £1,000.
- 6.—KENT.—In a good-sized town.—Handsome Shop and very good select Dispensing Business; returns over £700 yearly; very good house, outbuildings, and garden; inspection invited; price about £550.
- 7.—HOME COUNTY, S.E.—Retail and Dispensing Business; very nicely-fitted shop; returns over £200 yearly; net profit is nearly £350, the consequence of proprietary articles; good house, on lease at low rental; price £750; this is *bona fide*, and will bear investigation.
- 8.—EASTERN COUNTIES.—In the centre of a large Agricultural district.—An old-established Business; capital business premises; good-sized house, with garden attached; the business returns £1,650 yearly, profits 25 per cent. net; valuation and goodwill will amount to about £1,150 or £1,200.
- 9.—SUSSEX.—Fashionable town.—Dispensing and Retail Business, including good Proprietary articles; returns about £700 yearly; single-fronted well-fitted shop and good well-selected stock; house contains 6 rooms and shop; rent moderate, on good lease; price £480.
- 10.—LANCASHIRE.—Large town.—Good-class Business, over £900 yearly, very profitable business, largely ready money; large and handsome shop in the main street; commodious house; full particulars on application; about £725 required, cash.
- 11.—SUSSEX.—Centre of a good-class district.—Dispensing and Retail Business; returns nearly £800; good-class business, well-fitted shop, and good stock; good convenient house, warehouse, garden, &c.; rent very low; price about £700.
- 12.—CORNWALL.—Retail and Prescribing Business; returns between £300 and £325 per annum, good proportionate profit; no opposition; rent £20; good-sized house, garden, and warehouse; everything in good working order; price about £250.
- 13.—DORSETSHIRE.—Good-class Dispensing and Retail; returns about £200 yearly; capital position for the extension of business into Agricultural trade; shop is handsome, and good stock; house large, and convenient, pretty garden; price £700.
- 14.—SUFFOLK.—Country Business; good-class; returns £500 yearly, all full prices; shop fitted with mahogany, stock very good; rent nominal; small house and garden; price £300.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Other Businesses, Town and Country; particulars free on application. Personal applicants receive Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice, where required, free.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the special attention of a London agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—TO PRINCIPALS AND ASSISTANTS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & Co. Register Vacancies for Situations FREE OF CHARGE.

ORRIDGE & CO., 32 Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.

FOR SALE.

FIXTURES for sale.—3 nests mahogany drawers, counter, 2 window enclosures, mahogany case and desk, mahogany screen, 150 shop-rounds, scales, &c., with small amount of stock; the lot for £20. Brett, 60 St. Stephen's Road, Leicester.

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D. B. COLDWELL, Malvern, requires an Assistant with Minor qualification; must be accustomed to high-class Retail and Dispensing; short hours; 3 Assistants kept.

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A QUALIFIED Assistant; must be good Dispenser and Counter-man, competent and trustworthy; to save correspondence, please state details of experience, age, height, salary required (Indoors), when disengaged, and if possible send carte-de-visite (to be returned); usual staff, 3 assistants and apprentice. Wright (Baker & Wright), Chelmsford.

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LABORATORY. - Old-established firm of London Druggists have a vacancy for a young Chemist who has had a good scientific education, followed by a few years' experience of the manufacture of extracts, small chemicals, and other P.B. preparations, as well as of the purification of heavy chemicals, &c.; liberal terms to a suitable applicant. Address, stating age, experience, and salary required, H., Lynwood Villa, Beaconsfield Road, New Southgate.

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OUR WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT.

We have prepared a set of forms for small advertisements (assistants wanted, businesses for disposal, exchange column, &c.). With these are attached tables of useful reference matter (Sale of Poisons, Postal Information, Annual Licences, Metric Weights, Measures, Medicine Stamps, Law and Public Offices, &c.). We shall be glad to send one of these sets to any subscriber who will send us an addressed postal wrapper (bearing a halfpenny stamp). As the object of this production is to encourage the insertion of such advertisements as we have named in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, we hope this offer will be taken advantage of chiefly by those subscribers who are willing to use this journal whenever opportunities occur.

OFFICES: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

placency with which the members confess that the business has been discussed and settled *in camera* the night before, whereby they are freed from the necessity of exercising their minds on the Council meeting-day. On Wednesday these conditions were again manifest. The month's revenue was short of the requirement by 650*l.*, and when the members came to consider the jubilee celebration, it was evident that the condition of the funds was tempering their aspirations in regard to the nature of the festivities. "Do it well, and cheaply," is a fair paraphrase of the long discussion on that point; but, where, how, and what the most public part of the celebration is to be is left in abeyance for another month. After this came the report of the Research Committee, covering the three years probation of the scheme. We printed the report *in extenso* last month; it has since been considered in committee, and all the recommendations contained in it agreed to, with the additional one that the director shall have a salary of 200*l.* a year. In other words, the laboratory will cost the Society 350*l.* a year instead of 300*l.* It was in regard to this that the treasurer made the remarkable admission that he would have preferred not to give the additional 50*l.*, because the financial position of the Society is not sound. Unsound is scarcely a correct term, for the Society is still rich; but its well-wishers are justified in some alarm when they consider that less than ten years ago the treasurer was investing a thousand or two every year, and was able to spend hundreds in entertaining strangers, and that now there is a difficulty about 50*l.* for a scheme which the oldest member of the Council declares has done the Society more good, in the sense of honour, than anything else during its history. The President's speech regarding the laboratory was ominous and not very respectful to the Pharmaceutical Society. He declares that the committee can get the money from "a number of men," and says, in effect, that they can do without the Society's money. Is it the case, then, that we are merely nursing an institution for the benefit of a few outsiders, who are to step in ultimately and reap all the glory? Apart from this suggestion, the President's speech, and the speeches of the other members who spoke, established a good case for research. They correctly judge the temper of the criticism which has been passed on their scheme—namely, that, *qua* research, there is nothing to be said against it, but much in its favour. It is as to the nature of the work done, and the non-fulfilment of the promises made for it, wherein the scheme has failed. We have said that the nature and extent of the work have not been proportionate to the expenditure, and that statement is amply justified by the discussion at Wednesday's meeting. Nearly all the speakers ask for more. As to the future of the laboratory, we trust that the President's ideas will not be the guiding principle. He speaks of pharmacological research, which necessarily implies vivisection, and that would be unpleasing to many loyal supporters of the Society. Mr. Schacht's ideas are equally objectionable for a pharmaceutical laboratory. Experiments upon the human subject, other than examination candidates, would be out of place in Bloomsbury Square. We cannot help thinking that the resolution to make the directorship a part of the duties of the professor of chemistry is bad in principle. Apart altogether from the qualifications of the present occupant of the chair, who has this week been appointed lecturer on materia medica at the Oxford University, it should be kept in mind that the Council has accepted the principle of appointing non-pharmaceutical men to its scientific chairs. That being so, a professor of general chemistry appears to be the last person to direct pharmaceutical research. Necessarily under him the pharmaceutical element must be at a discount. It

would have been better if the Council, in providing for the present professor, had taken some precaution for the future.

The most generally interesting business of the day was the adoption of new by-laws to replace those which have done duty for nearly twenty years. We have given elsewhere a full abstract of the proposed alterations. It was stated that these are remnants, but the new by-laws differ in many respects from those which the Privy Council rejected in 1885. Of course the curriculum clauses, and all depending upon them, are excluded. The most notable new feature is the bid for members in the abolition of the entrance fee for chemists and druggists who were in business before 1868, and the reduction of the restoration fee to a shilling. The shrunken exchequer has doubtless prompted these changes, as it also seems to have influenced the proposed increase of the Minor examination fee to five guineas. Mr. Carteighe has been preaching for some time now that this examination is conducted at a loss to the Society, and in the course of his recent campaign he stated that the Minor fee should be five guineas, at least, and the Major fee three guineas, so as to encourage men to go in for the higher examination. With the latter part of the proposal the trade and the Privy Council are not concerned, but with the proposal to raise the Minor fee they are. Is it justifiable? This is a question rather for the public than for us as associated with the trade. The duty which the Pharmacy Act of 1868 has placed upon the Pharmaceutical Society is to examine and register persons who desire to become chemists and druggists, and to maintain the register of such persons. It is right that the Society should not be out of pocket in so doing. A claim of a reasonable profit on the work towards the maintenance of the institution is not unreasonable; but we doubt whether a substantial case for the proposed advance can be made out. The evidence of the past twenty-two years shows that the function has been lucrative. It was during that time that the Society's invested funds increased, and the only possible source of increase was the examinations. These surpluses were created while all the work of examination and registration was being done, so that the Society has certainly not been a loser by the exercise of its statutory powers in this respect in the past. Nor do we find that the circumstances have altered lately. Taking the last published accounts—namely, those for 1889—we find that the total amount received in examination fees was 5,841*l.*, and the total expense for examination, as set forth in the accounts, was 3,039*l.* The receipts for the Preliminary were 2,378*l.*, and the cost 495*l.*; on account of the Minor 2,823*l.* was received, and, deducting two-seventeenths of the costs of the boards in respect of the Major, the cost of this examination was 2,245*l.* The Preliminary and Minor examinations, which together, are those the Society requires candidates to pass before registration, and must, therefore, as the Act contemplates, be taken as one, provided a surplus of 2,462*l.* in 1889 for registration and all other costs in connection with the examination. How much these are can only be computed, and perhaps the fairest way to do that is to take a view of the income and expenditure as a whole. In 1889 the Society received 5,841*l.* on account of examinations, 4,517*l.* from subscriptions and interest on life-member's fund, 412*l.* for interest on investments, and a few smaller items, bringing the total to about 11,000*l.* The expenditure was practically the same, and of that, 3,039*l.* was on account of examinations, and 3,157*l.* for purposes entirely dissociated from examination and registration, so that we have the balance of 4,796*l.* consisting of maintenance of houses, salaries, postage, stationery, and the like. If we debit examinations and registration with half of that—say, 2,400*l.*—we find that the

surplus of 2,462*l.* from the Preliminary and Minor meets it. We may claim, too, that the interest on investments, mainly provided by examinations, and now largely swallowed up by unremunerative buildings, should be regarded as a provision for carrying on the work of registration. In the face of these facts it is not certain that the proposal to raise the total fee for examination and registration to seven guineas will be readily agreed to by the authorities of the Privy Council office, whose duty it is to look after the interests of the public, when these clash with those of the Society.

CHEMICAL PROGRESS.

THE Marquis of Salisbury, in his happily conceived speech at the Chemical Society's Jubilee dinner last week, touched very delicately, but truly, on what is probably the weak spot of modern chemists. Almost without exception, and not in this country alone, they are aiming, by their scientific researches, simply to make money. The charge against scientific men was formerly that their results were of no use to anyone. The Oxford professor of Lord Salisbury's youth, who specially valued the system of quaternions, because he was confident it could never be defiled by any utilitarian application, was the typical scientist a generation ago. But as it became evident that scientific skill was equivalent to stock-in-trade, and scientific reputation to good-will, that scientific discoveries were patentable, and that there were vast fortunes in coal-tar, teachers and pupils, dreamers and schemers joined in the rush to the gold-fields of chemistry, and the art, the study, the devotion which the older chemists made of chemistry have been almost entirely merged into the profession of to-day.

It is right that this should be so to a very great extent. It is well for us all that waste-products should be utilised, that beauty, and wealth, and comfort should be increased by the applications of science, and that its pursuit should be often profitable. But the Prime Minister was well inspired in pleading for a remnant of students who should care for chemistry simply to learn the secrets of Nature. Industrial interests, he truly said, may be trusted to look after themselves when they have once had the impulse given them, "and you may be sure that the material interests of chemistry will not suffer in the cause. But there are higher aspects of chemistry, which it is the function of societies such as this to remember. It is your duty to keep up its intellectual spirit, to teach not only those things which are demanded by the interests and industries of this country, but also those which carry us nearer to the essence of truth."

This exhortation, addressed to the Chemical Society by the man who holds the highest official position in the realm, is worthy of respectful attention; and coming from anyone, and spoken on any occasion, the words would have been weighty and truthful. The chemical work of the past fifty years has been notable and valuable, and the speakers at the recent meetings were justified in glorifying it. But in the discovery of the great facts of creation, it can hardly be compared with the two half-centuries which preceded this latest period. Modern chemistry may be said to have begun with Dr. Joseph Black, of Glasgow, whose famous researches on the fixed air of carbonate of magnesia were published in 1756. It was Black who first assumed clearly the indestructibility of matter. Then followed, in the same latter half of the eighteenth century, the great discoveries of hydrogen and of the composition of water, by Cavendish, of oxygen by Priestley, and of the composition of the atmosphere by him and Rutherford, of electric affinity by

Bergmann, of chlorine and of the nature of so many substances by Scheele, and, finally, the harmonising of the accumulated facts by the genius of Lavoisier. That is a marvellous series of discoveries, and yet scarcely any of them was of any immediate, and most of them not of any indirect, commercial value.

In the first half of the nineteenth century Dalton's great hypothesis, the atomic theory, gave an impulse to thought and research which chemistry has never lost since. Gay Lussac, Avogadro, Ampère, and Berzelius followed Dalton, and expanded his ideas. That was the period when the scientific imagination worked most fruitfully. To the same half-century, too, must be credited the discovery of the alkaloids, of most of the important elements, and the origin of electric and photographic applications. In the fifty years which the Chemical Society can review, the adepts of the science have been handicapped by the discoveries of their predecessors, and it can hardly be said that they have pierced the mysteries surrounding us so as to admit any absolutely new source of light. In the conceptions of valency, of atomicity, and of the periodic law, they have developed the conceptions of their ancestors, and have evidently advanced on the road towards a clearer understanding of the composition of matter. They have built up synthetic, and vastly improved the methods of analytical, chemistry, organic chemistry is almost the creation of this period, and every soul living in civilised lands has benefited in some degree by their laborious studies. There are giants among them still, but we yet wait for a genius with the insight, the scientific imagination, of a Lavoisier or a Dalton, to conceive some all-embracing idea which shall link together in orderly sequence the multitudinous observations which characterise the modern history of chemistry.

LAWYERS AND CHEMISTS.

THE legal cases of trade interest during the past two or three weeks have hardly furnished as much instruction as their expensive character might have justified us in expecting. We have already commented on one or two of the cases tried. Of the rest, two which promised to be of special interest have been practically disposed of in a manner which leaves the questions raised very much where they were.

It is particularly unsatisfactory and unfair that it should be possible for vestry officials to re-open again and again, in an injurious manner, this milk-of-sulphur question. In half-a-dozen different instances various public analysts have endeavoured to persuade magistrates that when milk of sulphur is asked for, it is a fraud to supply the substance which has borne that name for ages. In every case the legitimacy of this article in trade has been established by evidence and by verdicts. This fact either was, or ought to have been, known to the responsible authorities of the St. James's Vestry. But, as if there was no other duty they could turn their hands to, they must enter on this tempting but perfectly academic controversy. They prosecuted two vendors before Mr. Hannay, at the Great Marlborough Street Police Court. They reasserted the disproved statements of their beaten predecessors, and the terms of their summons conveyed the idea that a fraud had been committed. The magistrate heard just enough of the defence to ascertain that there was no reasonable case for the prosecution, and, having adjourned the trial, he had the advantage of studying reports of earlier cases in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. He found that he was being asked to decide a dispute which may be of medical or pharmaceutical, but is certainly not of

legal concern, and which had been dismissed by several other magistrates, once by a bench at Quarter Sessions on which the present Lord Chancellor had a seat. Mr. Hannay's course was not a very heroic one. His adjournment of the case *sine die*, though it practically amounts, we suppose, to a dismissal of the summons, was really an evasion of responsibility. We understand that authorities performing a public duty deserve every consideration from magistrates, but it should also be remembered that the reputation of private traders is a piece of property, the defence of which should be one of the magistrates' peculiar cares.

The action of Price's Patent Candle Company against Price & Co. has narrowly escaped being a leading case in regard to the use of trade names. The question involved was the use of the name Price in connection with glycerine. No question of trade or of colourable imitation arose, and no person of the name of Price is associated with either firm. The evidence went to show that the defendants' glycerine was almost unknown among chemists, but that it has been sold for a good many years by grocers and oilmen. Judgment for the plaintiffs would have implied fraudulent intention on the part of the defendants, and this Mr. Justice Sterling evidently did not think could be attributed to them. At his suggestion a compromise was effected on the basis of a modification of the defendants' labels, removing words which seemed to indicate that they were not merely vendors, but also makers of the glycerine sold under their name.

It appears from the decision of the Court of Appeal in the case of the Whitwood Chemical Company *v.* Hardman that a contract by an employé "to give the whole of his time to his employer's business" does not of necessity preclude him from assisting in the establishment of a rival business. Mr. Justice Kekewich had decided that the contract quoted was at any rate sufficient to prevent the defendant from giving any part of his free time to anybody else. That seems like common sense. But Lords Justices Lindley and Kay think that is going beyond the province of a court. We gather from their judgment that, while they would admit the contract, as far as it goes, to be enforceable, they refuse to call upon the defendant to abstain from doing something which he had never contracted not to do. In other words, it would appear that the action was brought in the wrong way. If the plaintiffs had sued for performance of the contract, and given evidence satisfying the court that it was not being carried out, relief might have been granted. But the plaintiffs set up a claim which involved a complete control on their part of the whole of the defendant's leisure, and this the court regarded as an unjustifiable interpretation of the agreement.

In a lengthy trial Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co. have tried to convince Mr. Justice Stirling that a certain "Castle Relish," made by Messrs. Wilkinson & Simpson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was so labelled and got up as to be a colourable imitation of their famous "Yorkshire Relish." They have failed to establish this. The judge, while recognising certain resemblances, considers that the differences in the labels largely outweigh them, and he refuses the injunction, with costs, against the applicants. The case is interesting, but it brings forward no new point of law, and its only value is that it helps towards an appreciation of what is and what is not a colourable imitation. A curious point in the case was the admission made by one of the defendants that his label was a colourable imitation of that used by the plaintiffs. The defendant said he meant merely that it was similar in colour; apparently he was quite innocent of any knowledge of the legal signification of the term. He knows better now.

COMMENTARY.

CURIOUS THINGS HAPPEN AT EXAMINATIONS.—Last month there were, on each of four days, four Major candidates. The first day, one passed; the second, one failed; the third, one passed; and the fourth, one failed. The law of averages was, therefore, well cared for.

LIEBREICH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.—In respect to the preparation of the hypodermic solution of cantharidin for the treatment of tuberculosis, Professor Liebreich points out that the sodium cantharidate, as well as the remainder of the salts prepared by Dragendorff and Masing, are not pure chemical substances, there being probably present varying quantities of uncombined cantharidin. They are not, therefore, suitable for the preparation of hypodermic solutions. In order to obtain a reliable solution it is best to dissolve a weighed quantity of cantharidin in alkali by the prolonged action of heat, and then to carefully dilute with water to the desired strength. The amount of alkali theoretically required to convert the cantharidin into a salt of cantharidic acid is not, however, sufficient to dissolve the principle, and after a large number of experiments the Professor concluded that, in order to obtain a solution that would remain clear when diluted or cooled, it was necessary to employ twice the weight of caustic potash or one and a half times the weight of caustic soda. The alkali must be pure, dry, and free from carbonate. The solutions are therefore prepared by heating in an accurately-graduated litre-flask on a water-bath—

Cantharidin	0.2 gm.
Potassium hydrate	0.4 „

with about 20c.c. of water until a clear solution is obtained, then gradually, while the solution is kept hot, water is added up to the litre-mark, and finally, after cooling, the volume is made up exactly to a litre. Instead of the potash sodium hydrate 0.3 gm. may be used, and the solution similarly effected. It is reported that Dr. Gerhardt, one of the physicians who attended the late Emperor Frederick, has tried Liebreich's treatment on twenty patients with unsatisfactory results.

THE PRINCIPLES OF CARICA PAPAYA.—In comparing the action of the papaw juice (from the fruit of *Carica papaya*), with that of the active principle isolated from it, the fact must be borne in mind, that, just as the so-called "worm-seed" contains an active resinous constituent not present in the principle, santonin, so the crude juice from the fruit of the *Carica* species above named, may, in part, owe its peculiar virtues to substances not extracted by the processes employed for the preparation of what is believed to be the active principle. The juice of the papaw fruit has been known to possess the power of softening meat when warmed with it since the seventeenth century, but no systematic study of the subject was made until the nineteenth century was well advanced in years. The principle "papain" may be obtained from the juice by precipitation with alcohol. There has been considerable diversity of opinion as to the peptonising power of papaw juice and of papain, and many comparative experiments have been made with this product and the animal ferments, pepsin and pancreatin. It has been shown that commercial specimens of papain were of very variable quality, some peptonising only an equal weight of fibrin, and others sixty to eighty times their weight under similar conditions. Without venturing an opinion as to the reason of these differences it may be observed that the natives of the district where the *C. papaya* grows, regard the fruit-juice as undoubtedly possessing meat-

softening properties. It seems, indeed, that they ascribe equal virtues to the juice of some other parts of the plant, notably the leaves, while the fruit is a well-recognised adjunct to cooking operations in the West Indies. Some researches on the leaves of the *Carica papaya* have been lately reported by M. Greshoff, of the Governmental Laboratory at Buitenzorg, in Dutch India. This institution aims to study the native *materia medica* of Java, and this investigation has been one of the earliest undertaken. The leaves, it is said, are used by the natives of the East Indian Archipelago, partly as a vermifuge and purgative, and partly against the disease "beri-beri." A chemical examination of them has led to the discovery of an alkaloid termed "car-paine." This body crystallises from ether in beautiful colourless rosettes, melting at 115° C., and when more strongly heated, decomposes, partly volatilising. It forms crystalline salts with organic and inorganic acids. It seems to resemble cocaine in being more abundant in the young leaves than in the old; the former yielded 0.25 per cent., and the latter 0.072 per cent. If the alkaloid really possesses a marked medicinal action, and its isolation on the large scale becomes necessary, the papaw tree will have to be specially cultivated in order to develop the leaves in the most convenient manner, as well as in the most active state. To ensure this the tree would have to be trained to grow as a bush, when the production of leaves is much larger, and the total annual yield of the alkaloid could be quadrupled. Some preliminary experiments have already been made with the view of determining the physiological action of the alkaloid; the results seem to indicate that an effect is specially produced upon the heart.

FURTHER RESEARCH ON ACONITE AND ACONITINES, BY RICHARDS AND ROGERS.

BY T. B. GROVES.

SOME thirty years ago I amused myself by preparing by various methods the alkaloid aconitine, which I found no difficulty in crystallising in the free state and in combination with certain acids, especially nitric. This comparatively insoluble compound I found best suited for separating the crystallisable alkaloid from that which was not so.

It was many years, however, before I could convince my friend John Williams that what I showed him was really aconitine. Subsequently he arrived at the true faith, and eventually even added one more to the numerous "processes"—viz., that involving the use of amylic alcohol. It is this process, somewhat modified, which Messrs. Richards and Rogers have employed with startling results. The aconite alkaloids prepared by me in quantities amounting in all to several ounces—probably 3 or 4—were obtained by using as solvent, in the first instance, methylated spirit slightly acidulated with hydrochloric acid. It has since been stated that the use of this acid caused a modification of the base, and that an organic acid—tartaric, for instance—gave better results. I am not inclined to accept the statement without further experiment, as I regard weak hydrochloric as the most innocent of all acids for employment in the extraction of alkaloids. Wright found that aconitine could be saponified by long, continued heating with a mineral acid, but, in the presence of weak acids and a moderate temperature it is not so, I believe. Were it otherwise, the alkaloid of Messrs. Richards and Rogers would have so suffered, as the "second step" of their new process involves "gently warming the liquor (slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid) on a water-bath for a few hours, to dissipate the remaining ether."

Again, it has been stated that the base suffers serious alteration by combination with nitric acid—a most unlikely thing to happen except in the case of an excess of acid being used, which no man in his senses would think of doing. Some have said that the result was to render the alkaloid inert, or at least to weaken it. Messrs. Richards and Rogers

think they have by its means exalted its potency, raising the alkaloid from the A to the B stage. This, again, is not at all likely. Crystallisation as nitrate would possibly separate the true aconitine from the inert picraconitine should any be present, and this is what must, I think, have occurred.

As to the new formula proposed I have nothing to say beyond noting the great improbability that chemists of such eminence as Wright, Paul, Duquesnel, and others should have in their analyses made so egregious a blunder as to miss one half of the nitrogen. My work on aconite has been purely pharmaceutical, and I have left to others with more leisure and greater experience, the purely chemical part of the investigation.

I am right glad to learn that the subject is about to be taken up by the director of the research laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society, and I hope the investigation will be conducted without troubling much about results previously announced, but simply with the view of arriving at the truth. It seems to me that what most wants clearing up is the occurrence of picraconitine. Is it a product of decomposition, the half-way house between aconitine and aconine, as Jurgens has affirmed, or is it the normal alkaloid of *Aconitum paniculatum*, as rendered probable by the researches of Cleaver?

It is my firm impression that each species of aconitum has its own peculiar alkaloid, taking a definite place in a homologous series. Whether any shifting of place can be brought about will have to be proved. My impression is that the molecule is too unstable to submit to the necessary treatment.

It is, of course, of the first importance that pure materials should alone be worked upon, and the observations of Holmes and others on the identification of the aconites made full use of.

NEW COMPANIES.

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL (LIMITED).—Capital, 125,000*l.* in 12,500 shares of 10*l.* each. Object: To acquire and take over and carry on as a going concern the business of paint and enamel manufacturer hitherto carried on at New Cross by Henry Edward Aspinall, and to carry on the business of colour-grinders, drysalts, oil and colourmen, &c., and adopt an agreement, dated February 24, 1891, made between H. E. Aspinall of the one part, and Jas. Graham, on behalf of the company, of the other part. The first subscribers, taking 1 share each, are:—Hy. E. Aspinall, New Cross, enamel manufacturer; Wm. J. Carpenter, East Dulwich Grove, S.E., enamel-works manager; H. E. Dee, 14 Cambridge Terrace, Moncrieff Street, S.E.; H. Donaldson, New Cross, S.E., clerk at enamel works; Frank O'Connor, 33 Fenwick Road, East Dulwich, bookkeeper; G. W. Diamond, 14 Cambridge Terrace, New Cross, ledger-keeper; S. J. Willis, 47 Kay Road, Stockwell, ledger-keeper. The number of directors shall not be less than three nor exceed five, the qualification being 500*l.* The following are the first directors:—H. E. Aspinall, chairman; Edward M. Gregory, 65 New Broad Street, E.C., deputy-chairman; and Robert Baelz, 14 St. Mary Axe, E.C.

UNITED STATES DRUG STORES.—Capital, 110,000*l.* in 11 shares, of which 50,000 are preference shares and 60,000 are ordinary shares. Object: To carry into effect an agreement between Henry T. Cutter, of New York, on the one part, and the company of the other part, and to carry on the business hitherto carried on by the said Henry T. Cutter under the style of Hudnut's Pharmacy and the Corporation of Hegeman & Co., New York, and to carry on the business in any part of the world of manufacturers, vendors, and dealers in drugs, patent medicines, &c. The first subscribers, taking one ordinary share each, are:—H. Watkins, 17 Ironmonger Lane, London, chartered accountant; Wm. Buttle, 15 Basinghall Street, London, solicitor; Frederick Pearson, 23 West Square, S.E., accountant; Edward Hart, jun., 14 Moorgate Street, E.C., chartered accountant; Arthur W. Woods, 16 St. George's Road, Regent's Park, N.W., secretary to public company; S. W. Richard, Victoria Street, London, secretary to public company; A. C. S. Stone, 24 Basinghall Street, E.C., solicitor. The number of directors (to be appointed by the subscribers) shall not be less than three nor more than seven, the qualification being 250*l.*, and the remuneration 250*l.* per annum to the chairman, and 200*l.* to each of the others.



Legal Reports.

THE WHITWOOD CHEMICAL
COMPANY (LIMITED) v.
HARDMAN.

IN this appeal, heard before Lord Justices Lindley and Kay, on March 2, the defendant, James Hardman, sought to set aside a judgment of Mr. Justice Kekewich, dated February 6 last, restraining him, as manager in the employ of the plaintiffs, from giving less than the whole of his time to the plaintiff company's business, in accordance with the terms of a certain agreement. The circumstances under which this injunction was granted were reported in our issue of February 14 (page 225). The business of the plaintiff company was the carbonisation of coal and coal-shale, and the treatment of coal-gas for obtaining benzol, solvent naphtha, and the like. In January last it became known to the company that Mr. Hardman was engaged in the construction of a new company, with the object of carrying on a business somewhat similar to their own. They thereupon moved for an injunction to restrain him from entering any business by which the whole of his time would cease to be devoted to their interests. At the hearing of the action the defendant offered to resign his position, but Mr. Justice Kekewich ruled that he could not at once determine the service, and that by contracting to give his whole time to the plaintiffs he had agreed not to give any part of it to anyone else. His lordship, however, would not decide what the defendant might or might not do with his free time, or what his free time would be. From that decision the defendant now appealed.

The ruling of Mr. Justice Kekewich was reversed, and the appeal granted.

Mr. Justice Lindley, in delivering judgment, said if the defendant had committed a breach of the agreement, the plaintiffs had good ground of complaint. The question was one of remedy. There were various remedies—dismissal of the defendant, or an action for damages, or injunction. The plaintiffs had disregarded the first two remedies, but came to court for an injunction. The question was whether an injunction in those terms ought to have been granted. The agreement between the plaintiffs and the defendant contained no negative covenant. The parties had not expressly stipulated that the defendant should not do that which the plaintiffs now complained of. The agreement was in the affirmative. Of course every agreement to do a particular thing involved the negative that nothing could be done contrary to it. But it did not follow that because a person had agreed to do a particular thing he was to be restrained by injunction from doing something contrary. The principle was that the court did not in general grant specific performance of a contract of personal service, and it lay upon the plaintiffs to show that there was something which justified what had been done. In his opinion Mr. Justice Kekewich's decision was wrong, and the appeal out to be allowed.

Lord Justice Kay thought that Mr. Justice Kekewich had not given sufficient consideration to the right of the court to interfere by injunction in the case. It seemed to him that the plaintiffs did not want to prevent the defendant from devoting part of his time to some other purpose; but, apprehending that the defendant was about to assist in founding a company which would carry on a rival business, they wished to prevent the defendant from acting as a director of that rival company. It was not because they thought that the defendant would thereby be prevented from giving his whole time to the plaintiff company that

they wished the court to interfere, but because the defendant was about to assist in carrying on a rival business which would be to their detriment. That was clear from the terms of the notice of motion. But the defendant had never contracted not to set up a rival business. His lordship thought that Mr. Justice Kekewich, in giving his decision, had gone far beyond any previously decided case, and he was strongly disinclined to support that decision. It must therefore be reversed, and the appeal allowed. The costs in this court and the court below would be the defendant's costs in the action.

HAIR v. GEDDES.

THE solicitors for the plaintiff in this case inform us that they have served notice of appeal against Mr. Justice Kekewich's decision reported in this journal on February 7.

PRICE'S GLYCERINE.—PRICE'S CANDLE COMPANY (LIMITED) v. PRICE & CO.—A SETTLEMENT EFFECTED.

THE further hearing of the action, at the instance of Price's Patent Candle Company (Limited), against Arthur James Cove, trading as Price & Co., perfumers, Hatton Garden, in which the plaintiffs ask the court to restrain the defendants, by injunction, from selling glycerine in bottles bearing labels calculated to deceive purchasers into the belief that they were buying glycerine manufactured by the plaintiffs, was resumed, before Mr. Justice Stirling, on Tuesday. Mr. Graham Hastings, Q.C., Mr. Carpmal, and Mr. Wright again appeared for the Patent Candle Company; and the Solicitor-General (Sir E. Clarke, Q.C., M.P.), Mr. Aston, Q.C., and Mr. Sebastian for the defendant.

Mr. Sebastian, following the Solicitor-General, who addressed the court for the defendant on the preceding Thursday, said that the position he took up for his client was this: Honestly, and for good value, the defendant had bought from Langdale a business which had been carried on under the name "Price & Co." since 1841, and therefore he submitted that Price & Co. was the defendant's trade name, and that he was as much entitled to use it as if it were the name which he had inherited from his father, and that had been given to him by his godfathers and godmothers. The defendant—Price & Co.—had sold glycerine under his own name for fifty years, so this was not a case of a new adoption of a name which would help him to pass off his goods as those of another. He submitted that the defendant was using his own name for a lawful purpose, and that there was no fraud in his continuing to do so.

His lordship said the defendant had adopted on the labels such a designation as naturally to lead purchasers to believe that it was a glycerine of the "manufacture" of "Price & Co." which it was not. Was he entitled to do that? Had it stood simply as "sale," he would have assented to Mr. Sebastian's argument; but, as regarded "manufacture," the defendant had not "manufactured," and the use of the words "Price & Co." was such as to suggest that the glycerine was manufactured by Price & Co.

Mr. Sebastian said that of course it was the fact that it had not been manufactured by his client for twenty years; but he submitted that it made no difference whether it was manufactured "by" or "for" him.

His lordship said he had thought the parties might have been able to come to an arrangement if the defendant was willing so to alter the label as to remove the suggestion about manufacture.

Mr. Aston offered to remove all words which alleged "manufacture" by Price & Co., and to retain the words which alleged that Price & Co. sell the glycerine.

Mr. Hastings said that if they used "Pure glycerine," or "Glycerine from Price & Co.," he did not object. What he objected to was "Price & Co.'s pure glycerine."

After some further consultation the defendants' agents and counsel showed how they proposed to alter and use the label, by putting in one headed "Pure glycerine" with Price & Co. at the bottom, and Mr. Aston undertook for his clients not to use the black label which had been exhibited in the course of the trial, and not to use any other label that could be construed as implying manufacture.

His lordship said that the terms had better be carefully drawn up by the juniors, and mentioned some other day.

Mr. Aston asked whether, supposing his client did commence actually to manufacture glycerine, he would be at liberty to advertise it.

His lordship said that parties must deal in these circumstances at their own risk. It was not for the court to settle the forms under which they might advertise. But in such a case, he could communicate with the plaintiffs.

Mr. Aston: Is this to preclude us absolutely from doing it?

His Lordship: No; as Lord Esher put it in a former case, "The statement being the simple truth, he is doing no wrong." If you keep within the simple truth—But I do not deal with that.

Mr. Hastings: I, for one, do not assent to any suggestion of manufacture; but it will be time to consider that question when it arises.

On the question of costs being raised, his lordship said that the strict rule of the court was that if the case was to be settled, parties must settle as to costs as well. The court would not interfere. If, however, it would assist the parties, he would state what his view was, but only if both parties desired it.

Counsel for the parties concurring.

His lordship said: My view is that both parties have claimed too much. Having regard to the evidence, the plaintiffs have gone too far in seeking to stop the use of the name Price & Co. in connection with sale; and I think the defendant has gone too far in claiming the right to use that name in connection with manufacture. In my opinion, therefore, it would not be right to make any order.

The action was thus disposed of, subject only to the mentioning to the court of the terms of agreement when formally drawn up.

**GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO. v. WILKINSON & SIMPSON.—
"YORKSHIRE" v. "CASTLE" RELISH LABELS.—JUDG-
MENT FOR THE DEFENDANTS.**

In the Chancery Division on Thursday, March 5, Mr. Justice Stirling gave judgment in the case of Goodall, Backhouse & Co., wholesale chemists and druggists, Leeds, against Wilkinson & Simpson, wholesale and retail druggists and drysalters, Newcastle-on-Tyne. As already reported in these columns, the plaintiffs claimed to have the defendants restrained by injunction from selling or offering for sale, or attempting to pass off, or enabling or inducing others to pass off, since not of the plaintiffs' manufacture as that of the plaintiffs' by the use of labels and of covering-slips over the stoppers of the bottles which were only colourably different from those of the plaintiffs', and from infringing the plaintiffs' registered trade-mark.

His lordship, in giving judgment, said that the business of the plaintiffs was carried on by Mr. Powell under the style or firm of Goodall, Backhouse & Co. As part of their business they manufactured a sauce known as "Yorkshire Relish." It was sold in bottles bearing a label, which had been registered as a trade-mark, and a covering-slip for the stoppers. The labels were printed in red and blue, the words, "The Celebrated" being on the top line on a red ground, then "Yorkshire Relish" within a scroll; then, in the middle, a blue plate of the willow-plate pattern, with the words, "Trade-mark registered." In point of fact, that plate had been registered separately from the label. On each side of the plate was a lozenge-shaped space in white, stating that the sauce was for all kinds of fish, chops, steaks, &c., and below, on a blue scroll, there was the statement that it was prepared and sold wholesale by Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds. That label had been in use for about twenty-six years; and the sale amounted to between five and six million bottles a year all over the world. The defendants were wholesale and retail druggists and drysalters at Newcastle, and they had for some time manufactured a sauce called "The Castle Relish," which they sold in bottles of the same size and shape as the plaintiffs', and with a label, in red and blue, beginning with "The Celebrated" on a red ground, and then "Castle Relish" on a blue scroll. In the centre, where the willow-plate was shown on the plaintiffs' label, there was on the defendants' a castle, printed in red on a white ground. On each side of the castle were two squares, filled up with

words describing the sauce as grateful and stimulating suitable for fish, steaks, and so forth; and then, in large letters, "Manufactured by Wilkinson & Simpson, Newcastle-on-Tyne." This label had not been registered as a trade-mark, but an application for that purpose was still pending. The defendants' label was not alleged to have been used prior to 1879. The books relating to the earlier sales of it were destroyed by fire in 1882; but the evidence showed



Reduced copies of the labels from the "Trade Marks Register."

that 20,000 labels for the "Castle Relish" were supplied in February, 1883, by a firm of Leeds printers; 10,000, in 1886, by the Co-operative Printing Society, Newcastle; 20,000 by the Leeds firm in 1887. The blue was of a light, though not a very light, shade. In 1889 a Birmingham firm supplied the defendants with 27,000 labels in a darker blue, of a bronze hue, which in some lights almost approached to black. From 1883, therefore, till 1889 there had been, as the evidence as to labels and the evidence as to orders received by travellers showed, a sale by the defendants not altogether unsubstantial, although insignificant as compared with the sale by the plaintiffs. The attention of Mr. Powell was called to the defendants' label in September, 1889, whereupon a correspondence was commenced by a letter from Mr. Johnson, the patent agent for the plaintiffs, setting forth that the label was a gross colourable imitation of the "Yorkshire Relish" label, and threatening proceedings unless the defendants gave an undertaking not to continue the use of the labels, and destroyed all still in their possession. The defendant Simpson replied on September 19, in a letter enclosing the label then being used by him, adding—"We are quite of your opinion that the label you complain of was a colourable imitation, and but for a printer's slip it would not have been used by us. We had, previous to hearing from you, ceased to use the label, and destroyed what remained. What we now use we consider to be an entire absence of imitation." In that letter were enclosed two specimens of the bronze labels; and the label said to be a "colourable imitation" was that printed in the lighter of the two blues. Mr. Johnson replied that the imitation was much closer than he had believed; that colour in a trade mark went for nothing, and that what was meant by "colourable imitation" was general resemblance in get-up. On September 25 defendants replied denying that they were infringing the trade-mark, and thereafter this action was commenced. At the trial, which took place last month, the letter of September 19 was much relied on as being an admission that the defendants' label, as printed in the lighter blue, was a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs'. Now, as regarded the use of the word "celebrated," Simpson in his evidence told them that he took it from a formula which he had copied into a note-book so early as 1866, and that formula was headed "The Celebrated Huntingdon Sauce." He also said that when the bronze labels were delivered to his firm, they destroyed the lighter blue ones; and that the "printer's slip" was that the printers had printed more labels than had been intended to be ordered. Simpson's evidence was given immediately after that of his co-defendant Wilkinson, who seemed not an altogether satisfactory witness, but from whom nothing of importance was elicited. Coming to Simpson's evidence in this way, his lordship said he must say he regarded it with some suspicion; but, at the same time, he felt bound to say that the manner in which Simpson gave his evidence left, on the whole, a favourable impression on his mind. To some extent, and in some particulars, his evidence was confirmed as to the sketch for the design of the label, and as to the destruction of the lighter blue labels when the new ones

were delivered in June 1889. His lordship had now to consider whether, as contended for the plaintiffs, he ought to treat the letter of September 19, 1889, as an admission that defendants' label in the lighter blue was a colourable imitation in the sense understood in law. He thought he ought not so to treat it. Simpson swore that he intended those words to refer only to the colour of the label, and not to its general arrangement and get up. Along with the letter he sent precisely the same label, only printed in a darker blue, and wrote that he felt sure that, seeing the darker blue, the plaintiffs would not consider themselves any longer aggrieved. It was difficult to imagine that Simpson would have done so if his letter had referred to the arrangement and get-up of the label. Besides, Johnson's letter of September 20 appeared to his lordship to treat the defendant's admission as relating to colour only. His lordship thought, therefore, that Simpson only meant to refer to the colour in which the label was printed. Apart from that point, however, how stood the case? The plaintiffs had produced evidence to show that the label was calculated to deceive; but no case of actual deception was attempted to be proved. The defendants, on the other hand, brought grocers who exhibited the two relishes side by side in their shops and sold them, and who said that no case of deception had occurred, or was likely to occur; and, further, that their customers asked for "Yorkshire Relish" when they wanted "Yorkshire Relish," and for "Castle Relish" when they wanted "Castle Relish." But he had to determine whether the label so nearly resembled the plaintiffs' as to amount to a colourable imitation, or as to be calculated to deceive. In considering that, he was bound to bear in mind that the persons likely to be deceived were not persons in the trade—the grocer or the Italian warehouseman—but the ultimate buyer, who might not have the two labels before him, and who might have only a more or less general impression of the label to which he had been accustomed. Undoubtedly there were resemblances between the labels, and it was very difficult to suppose that the defendants' label was designed by anyone, whether Mr. Simpson or somebody in the service of the printers, who had not either the plaintiffs' label before him or very present in his mind. But his lordship was not satisfied that these resemblances were introduced with the intention of passing off the defendants' goods as those of the plaintiffs. This was not such a case as sometimes occurred, where a label bearing a distant resemblance to another was introduced, and was changed from time to time, each change being a nearer approximation to that of the complainant. In this case the label had remained the same from 1879 to 1889, and was then changed, quite apart from the intervention by the plaintiffs, and that change certainly did not make it more like the plaintiffs' label. The defendants also gave their sauce a distinctive name. They called it the "Castle Relish," and it was not contended that that could be mistaken for Yorkshire relish. The plaintiffs did not claim an exclusive right to the use of the word "relish" apart from "Yorkshire"; and there was no trace of evidence of passing off "Castle Relish" for "Yorkshire Relish." Lastly, if there were resemblances, there were also strong points of difference. There was the difference between "Castle" and "Yorkshire." The central portion of the plaintiffs' label—to which they showed they attached great importance by surrounding it with the words, "Trade-mark, registered"—represented a blue plate, of willow pattern; while the central portion of the defendants' represented a castle, printed in red. Moreover, the name of the defendants' firm and their address were printed in large letters. To his lordship's mind, the differences largely outweighed the resemblances. He could not bring himself to think that even an unwary purchaser, acting only upon general impressions, whether he could read or not, would be misled by the defendants' label. In his judgment, therefore, the action failed, and must be dismissed, and the costs would follow the event.

The action was accordingly dismissed, with costs in favour of the defendants.

THYMOL AS A PRESERVATIVE.—In a paper recently read to the Manchester section of the Society of Chemical Industry, Dr. B. W. Gerland stated that standard solutions of oxalic acid and tartar emetic could be preserved by adding a small crystal of thymol. This preserves them perfectly, and does not interfere with their use.

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS

Re J. H. NICHOLSON, 21 Bedford Square, W.C., Aural Surgeon, &c.

A SITTING was held at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Registrar Brougham, last Monday, for the public examination of this debtor. The accounts filed under the proceedings show gross liabilities 6,737*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, of which 1,142*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* are expected to rank, against assets valued at 368*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. E. Leadam Hough, Official Receiver, conducted the examination, Mr. Carrington appeared for creditors, and Mr. Herbert Reed and Mr. Cantley for the debtor.

Under examination by Mr. Hough, the debtor stated that he came to this country from the United States in 1885 with 1,000*l.* capital, and settled down to practise as an aural surgeon. In May, 1889, he disposed of his patent rights in an artificial ear-drum invented by himself, together with the goodwill of his practice, to a limited company for 100,000*l.* The name of the company was "Nicholson's Patent, Limited," and the prospectuses were issued in 1889. Some twelve months after the issuing of the prospectuses, a cheque for 95,068*l.* was paid to witness, being the balance due to him of the purchase-money. He paid that cheque into his account at the International Bank, and drew other cheques against it. Amongst the latter was one for 50,000*l.*, which he distributed among his partners—viz., his wife and four children, all of whom had separate accounts at the same bank. He did not think that cash was actually given for that cheque, but knew that the amount or its equivalent was paid over to his wife and children. Anyhow, the cheque was paid and his account was charged with it.

His Honour: Did you present the cheque for payment at the counter?

The Debtor: I presume I did.

His Honour: I will not allow you to presume. We want only facts in this court. I give you warning that unless you give more satisfactory answers I shall take the case before the judge.

The Debtor: Well, the proceeds were passed over to "Nicholson's Patent," for the benefit of my wife and family.

Mr. Hough: To whom did you give the cheque?

The Debtor: I cannot remember.

His Honour: You cannot surely expect me to take that answer. Remember, the cheque was for 50,000*l.* Is the cheque here?

The debtor said he had not got it, but it would probably be at the bank.

Mr. Cantley asked permission to explain the transaction which was merely a question of bookkeeping.

The learned registrar (interrupting) said he required the explanation from the debtor's lips.

Mr. Hough: Where is that cheque for 50,000*l.*?

The debtor replied that he was unable to say where the cheque actually was, but the cash was passed over to cover shares in Nicholson's Patent on other accounts—viz., on those of his wife and children.

Mr. Hough: What is the age of your youngest child?

The Debtor: Eleven years.

Mr. Hough: And did a child of eleven years draw a cheque for the purpose of handing it to Nicholson's Patent?

The Debtor: Certainly. The cheque for 50,000*l.* represented their share in the business, and they afterwards had shares to the amount in the company. He (witness) was the president of the International Bank, and the banking business was transacted at an office situate in his house in Bedford Square. The bank also had registered offices, but did no banking business there.

Mr. Hough: Were you its promoter?

The Debtor: I don't know what a promoter is, but I was a director and shareholder. (Laughter.)

Examination continued: The bank was not started for the purpose of clearing the cheques drawn by Nicholson's Patent (Limited). That company certainly had control over such a sum as 95,000*l.* at one time. The control was by cheques.

Mr. Hough: Then the consideration for the sale was simply a paper one, no actual cash passing hands?

The Debtor supposed that was so, but contended that was

the usual custom in such transactions, millions being cleared in that manner.

Under further examination the debtor said he had been connected with various public companies, including the Union Drug Company and the Aurophone Company. Most of the concerns had ceased to exist, and although the Aurophone Company was still doing business, no dividend had yet been declared.

The proceedings were eventually adjourned for the debtor to file further accounts.

Re DAVID STORER, late trading in partnership with John, Thomas, and William Storer, at Wharf Road, Millwall, 5 Billiter Avenue, E.C., and 76 and 78 Sydney Street, Glasgow, as David Storer & Sons, Paint Manufacturers and Merchants.

THE adjourned first meeting of creditors under this failure was held at the London Bankruptcy Court on Monday last before Mr. O. H. Wildy, Official Receiver. The accounts now filed by the debtor show gross liabilities 123,593*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* of which 64,093*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* are unsecured, and assets *nil*. The firm of David Storer & Sons suspended payment in November, 1887, since which date no debts have been contracted. A company was formed and registered in Sydney to take over the stock and goodwill of the London business for 20,000*l.* or 25,000*l.* The hook-debts were collected, and, together with the money received for the Sydney Company, amounting in the aggregate to 48,000*l.*, distributed rateably amongst the creditors, leaving the debts scheduled under the present proceedings outstanding.

The chairman said his summary and observations would be circulated in a few days. The meeting, however, could proceed and decide upon the course to be pursued in administering the estate. He understood that no offer was to be submitted.

Mr. Biddle, who represented the debtor, said he had been brought to the court entirely by the liabilities of the firm of David Storer & Sons and the action of certain creditors. His client was endeavouring to keep together the English business, which had always been a paying concern, and he hoped at some future time to be enabled to put aside something for the benefit of the creditors under the present proceedings. After some discussion, resolutions were unanimously passed to have the estate wound up in bankruptcy by the Official Receiver acting as trustee.

On the following day the case came before Mr. Registrar Linklater, it being in the list of public examinations.

Mr. Pope, Assistant Receiver, explained that owing to the delay in the filing of the statement of affairs he was not prepared to then take the examination, and asked for an adjournment.

No objection being raised, his Honour ordered the proceedings to stand over for three weeks.

Re FREDERICK GRAY SPELLER, late of 37A Mincing Lane, E.C., Colonial Broker.

THIS bankrupt attended last Tuesday's sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court, and was allowed to pass his public examination upon accounts showing unsecured debts 1,392*l.*, ranking against 100*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

The examination has been adjourned on two occasions pending the conclusion of a private sitting for the examination of other parties upon matters connected with the proceedings.

When the case was called, Mr. Crump, who appeared on behalf of the petitioning creditor, stated that he had no further questions to ask, the private sitting having supplied his client with the requisite information. The examination was ordered to be concluded.

Re GEORGE FERDINAND VON WEISSENFELD, otherwise SPRINGMUEHL, 97 Great Portland Street, W., and Stoke Newington, formerly of Paris, Analyst, Chemist, &c.

MR. REGISTRAR LINKLATER presided on Tuesday at a sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court for the adjourned public examination of this bankrupt. It will be remembered that on the last occasion Mr. Davis, who appeared for the

bankrupt, stated that his client was then in Paris, and was prevented by illness from attending. The learned registrar then ordered the case to stand over for a week, stating that he should require a medical certificate to be produced if the bankrupt then failed to put in an appearance.

Upon the case being called, Mr. Davis explained that his client was still in Paris, and, having within the past few days undergone an operation to the eyes, was quite unable to travel. He put in a certificate from a doctor in corroboration of his statement, which stated that the bankrupt would be unable to come to England for three weeks.

His Honour expressed himself as being satisfied with the explanation, and adjourned the further hearing until after Easter.

Re Mrs. MARGARET BROOKE, Doncaster, Chemist and Druggist.

THIS debtor attended at the Sheffield Bankruptcy Court on February 26 for her public examination. She had carried on business in High Street, Doncaster, taking to the concern on the death of her husband in 1880. The estate was then insolvent, and she had tried to pull round and pay off the old debts. She partially succeeded, but had to incur new debts, and eventually she filed her petition. The Official Receiver said this was one of those unusual cases where the assets had proved to be of more value than they had been estimated at. The examination was closed.

Re JULIUS BLUMENTHAL, Whittington Avenue, E.C., Merchant.

AN application was made to Mr. Registrar Giffard, on Wednesday, at the London Bankruptcy Court, for approval of a scheme of arrangement recently entertained by the creditors under this failure.

The report of the Official Receiver disclosed that the debtor had speculated largely in citric acid, &c., the accounts showing a loss of nearly 900*l.* upon citric acid alone. The debtor came to this country from Germany in 1869, and had traded partly in partnership with a brother and partly by himself. The business was successful, but in June, 1890, he was persuaded to open speculative accounts on the Stock Exchange. Heavy losses were made on those transactions, and, owing to the financial crisis in the City last November, the debtor was compelled to close the accounts at a sacrifice. The accounts filed under the proceedings showed liabilities 16,740*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, assets valued at sufficient to pay a dividend of about 4*s.* in the pound. The scheme submitted by the debtor provided for the withdrawal of certain claims, reductions to a considerable extent of others, and the payment of a composition of 7*s.* 6*d.* in the pound upon the remainder. The Official Receiver reported that the scheme was reasonable, and calculated to benefit the general body of creditors, and he characterised the speculations as being rash and hazardous.

No opposition was preferred by creditors, and the learned registrar gave his sanction to the scheme.

A FORTNIGHT'S GROWTH.—If the *Brixton Free Press* interviewer is an authority, the old idea of building up a business by long years of patient toil is a delusion. That scribe has been to see "Parke's Drug Stores, Electric Avenue, Brixton," and says: "It is not yet a fortnight since the business was begun, and it is now perhaps the best known and most popular shop in Brixton." Mr. Parke does not seem to be of the modest violet order. He has a corner shop, and the frontage contains over 700 feet of plate glass. On the tower surmounting the premises is a huge glass lantern lettered in red, and containing a powerful electric light which shows up at night with startling brilliancy, and is visible for a mile around. The shop is entirely lighted by electricity and we read of "stacks" of perfumery, "masses" of bottled drugs, "every inch of space filled," and "a goodly number of customers receiving attention from a staff of brisk and active looking assistants." Authorities tell us that success in pharmacy depends on personal character and qualification. Mr. Parke may be, for anything we know, perfectly qualified, but he evidently places a good deal of reliance on high red lamps, plate glass and shop-fittings generally.

Personalities.

MR. W. F. UMNEY, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., has been appointed a resident house physician of St. Thomas's Hospital.

MR. E. BAGE has retired from the firm of Felton, Grimwade & Co., of Melbourne.

PROFESSOR WYNDHAM R. DUNSTAN, M.A., has been appointed Lecturer on Materia Medica at the Oxford University.

MR. ROBERT W. BORTHWICK has been appointed manager of the business of North & Rae (Limited), of Yokohama.

MR. W. H. AUKLAND, from E. Gould & Son, has succeeded to the business of Mr. Caveley, homœopathic chemist, 40 Camden Road, London, N.

MR. G. STARKEY, chemist, of Cobourg Street, Plymouth, has disposed of his business to Mr. Uren, late manager for Mr. Barge's Mutley establishment.

MR. JEFFERSON, vice-president, and Mr. Timbury, a member of the committee of the Brighton Junior Association of Pharmacy, are leaving the town. The latter is going to Australia to join a brother in Queensland.

MR. HARTFORD, of the firm of Schoellkopf, Hartford & MacLagan, wholesale druggists, of New York, has resigned his office of vice-president of the New York Quinine and Chemical Company.

MR. E. CHAS. BLAKE, wholesale and retail chemist, of Rockhampton, Queensland, has taken into partnership his assistant, Mr. J. P. J. Gordon, and the business is now carried on as Blake & Gordon.

MR. W. CURTIS, chemist, of Hawthorn Terrace, Durham has been awarded a testimonial from the Royal Humane Society, for saving a boy named Luskins from drowning in the Wear on February 19.

WE receive papers this week from Mr. R. J. Seabury, of Seabury & Johnson, sent from Valparaiso. The report of a war or of an insurrection anywhere promptly attracts R. J. S. with samples of his plasters and bandages.

MR. TEBB, of the firm of Lennon & Tebb, of Cape Town is now in London, and would be pleased to see anyone interested in South African trade, at the offices of B. G. Lennon & Co., 14 Bunhill Row, London, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays before one o'clock.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. HEARON, SQUIRE & FRANCIS have just published the ninth edition of their useful "Memoranda of Newly Approved Remedies."

IN the advertisement of Messrs. Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Limited) in our last issue the two illustrations of the "Eclipse" tecthing-pads should have been reversed.

THOMPSON, WALTERS, HOLE & CO. (LIMITED).—The directors have declared a dividend of 7 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, for the year ending December 31, 1890.

MESSRS. WILLIAM EDWARDS & SON, of 157 Queen Victoria Street, have just published a new catalogue of proprietary medicines and druggists' sundries. It contains eighty-eight pages besides advertisements.

CAFFYN'S LIQUOR CARNIS, made by the Liquor Carnis Company (Limited), is now manufactured with a dash of celery-flavour, which is certainly an improvement—at least we should think it will be so regarded by the public generally.

MESSRS. GEORGE HALLER & CO., chemical merchants, announce that, in consequence of the fire which occurred at 36 Leadenhall Street last night, they have taken temporary premises at 88 Leadenhall Street, where they will carry on business without interruption.

MESSRS. F. A. SARG'S SOHN & Co, the well-known Austrian manufacturers of glycerine and ceresin (Beehive brand), have transferred their agency from Messrs. Schmedes, Ertshlo & Co., of 10 Coleman Street, to Mr. Fred. Boehm, 27 Billiter Square Buildings, E.C.

BIDWELL BROS.—The first ordinary general meeting of Bidwell Brothers (Limited), Ottery St. Mary, was held at the offices of the company on Tuesday. The directors' report and accounts were adopted, and a dividend declared at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the preference shares of the company.

IN our report last week of the legal case in which Messrs. Hassall & Co., the originators and manufacturers of phosphocitric acid, were concerned, it was erroneously stated that they are chemical agents and aerated-water manufacturers. Messrs. Hassall & Co. inform us that they manufacture everything they sell, but their business does not include aerated waters.

MR. ALFRED U. ANDRUS, of the firm of Lazell, Dalley & Co., New York, has formed a co-partnership with Mr. Charles W. Anderson, under the style of A. U. Andrus & Co., to continue the importing and packing business relinquished by the old firm. The new firm has also purchased from Lazell, Dalley & Co. all the formulæ, right, title, and interest in their drug, and laboratory specialities.

DEATHS.

ARMITAGE.—Mr. John Lister Armitage, who died at Eastbourne on February 24, 1891, aged 25 years, from an overdose of a narcotic mixture taken to relieve pain, was a native of Morfield, in Yorkshire, and was apprenticed with Mr. Williamson, chemist and druggist, of Leeds. He qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1887, but the next year he registered at Edinburgh University as a medical student, and was acting as an assistant to a firm of medical practitioners when he died. His studies at the University were marked with much success. He took the silver medal in theoretical chemistry in 1888, in 1889 he took the bronze junior medal for practical anatomy, in 1890 the gold medal for practical anatomy, and in the same year the silver medal for materia medica and therapeutics.

GROVES.—We regret to hear of the death of Mr. Henry Groves, of Florence, a few days ago. Mr. Groves was one of the best known of English pharmacists on the Continent. His latest contribution to pharmaceutical literature—a brightly written article, entitled "Then and Now"—appeared in this journal on January 26, 1890. We hope to give some further particulars of Mr. Groves next week.

HARTNACK.—The celebrated optician and microscopist, Edmund Hartnack, died on February 9, at Potsdam, near Berlin, where he carried on business as a manufacturer of scientific instruments. From 1847 until 1870 the deceased scientist was established in Paris, but in the year of the war he transferred his business to Potsdam. Hartnack had rendered great services to the science of physics by his adaptation to practical uses of the immersion system. He was made an honorary M.D. of Bonn University in 1868, and, in 1882, the title of professor was conferred upon him by the German Government.

LAWRENCE.—On March 1, at Ardmore Villa, Oban, George Buchanan, eldest son of Mr. Samuel Lawrence, chemist and druggist, Oban. Aged 6.

NEGUS.—On February 20, 1891, Mr. Samuel Thomas Negus chemist and druggist, 14 Watkin Terrace, Northampton.

WATLING.—Mr. Arthur Watling, a chemist and druggist on the British register, died at New York from heart-disease last month. Mr. Watling was born at Sotterley, near Wangford, in 1843, was brought up as a chemist, and in 1872 went to America, and settled in Montclair, New Jersey. In 1875 he moved to New York City, and entered the drug store of George Inness, where he remained until 1884, when he went into the drug business on his own account, opening a store at University Place, which he conducted to the time of his death. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and of the Cornwall, England, Lodge of Masons. He leaves a wife, two sons (who will succeed to his business), and two daughters.

Trade Report.

Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, March 5.

THE week under review has been one of a fairly steady trade in the drug and chemical markets, and prices of most of the leading articles that have undergone any change at all have favoured sellers. In drugs, the principal alterations may be summed up as follows:—Higher: Cape aloes, cod-liver oil, dragon's blood, cardamoms, cantharides, kola-nuts, insect-flowers, ipecacuanha, spermaceti, clove oil, gamboge, gum tragacanth, sandalwood oil, beeswax, and senna. Lower: Guayaquil bark, cuttle-fish, vanilla, China star-anise, rhubarb, and camphor. In fine chemicals quinine has again declined, and sold to-day at a price which beats the record. Citric acid is also weaker, quicksilver is lower, carbolic acid and glycerine rather steadier. Alcohol and the many articles which are influenced by its price are still tending higher. In the outside markets shellac shows a not inconsiderable advance. Cinnamon, Guinea grains, cocoa-butter, Zanzibar cloves, quillaia, Spanish indigo, indiarubber, and Penang white pepper are higher; but crude antimony, cillies, Cochín ginger, cutch, and gambier are weak or falling in value.

OLD OIL OF LEMON.—Two 1-cwt. jars of essential oil of lemon were offered at to-day's drug sales, which almost deserve to rank with the remnants of ancient pharmacy described by some of our correspondents. They were imported on April 16, 1867—nearly twenty-four ago—and are probably the oldest supplies of oil of lemon in existence in this market. The quality was a very fair one, and a slight flavour of turpentine noticeable in, at least, one of the samples may be charitably assumed to have arisen from the natural decomposition process inseparable from so long a period of warehousing. The oil was sold for account of the wharfingers, the present warrant-holders being, we believe, unknown. It realised 6s. 3d. per lb. The rent and charges are supposed to amount to about 2s. 6d. per lb.

AMERICAN DRUG AUCTIONS.—The practice of selling drugs and chemicals by public auction appears to be slowly extending in New York, and odd lots of goods, mostly salvage stock, or the property of firms retiring from business, are continually being brought under the hammer. The last auction sales, held a few days ago, brought together about a dozen druggists; the goods realised good prices, and the auction differed from the London sales in the fact that only one lot (viz., 4 packages of picbi) was bought in. The sale consisted of:—Mustard seed (Bari), 83 bags, slightly damaged: rape seed (English), 30 bags; gum Senegal, 22 bags; indigo (Kurpah), 7 cases; cascarrilla, 3 bales; squills, 15 bales; colocynth (Spanish), 2 cases; storax, liquid, 21 cases; rose-leaves, 2 cases; sandalwood powder, 2 cases; canella alba, 20 barrels; arrowroot (Natal), 6 cases; senna (Alexandria), garbled and sifted, 3 bales; ditto (Tinnivelly), 13 bales; liquorice root (Russian), peeled, 3 barrels; simaruba bark, 2½ bales; bay wax, 3 barrels; dragon's blood, mass, 10 cases; lime carbonate, 1 barrel; peppermint, 1 bale; damiana-leaves, 1 bale; Calumba root, 8 bales; and liquorice, powdered, 2 barrels.

A PETITION to the Reichstag is being prepared by the German seed trade, praying for the placing of a customs duty upon all articles connected with the seed business. If the demand is acceded to many medicinal plants now imported into the country free of duty will be taxed.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN AND CHICAGO EXHIBITIONS.—The preparations for the German Exhibition at Earl's Court are making rapid progress, and every indication seems to favour the belief that the coming show will be the most successful of the series. Mr. Whitley, the organising manager, is stumping Germany to beat up exhibitors, and it would seem that his overtures are generally well received. The Americans, who after much wrangling have fixed upon Chicago as the site of their great international show to commemorate the fifth centenary of the discovery of America, are also pulling themselves together to make their exhibition a success. From a pamphlet sent us by the "Department of Publicity and Promotion of the World's Columbian Exposition," we gather that the exhibition will open on May 1, 1893, and close not later than the end of October following. Foreign goods may be imported free of duty, but if they are sold in the States Mr. McKinley will insist upon his pound of flesh before they are removed from the Exhibition grounds. Awards will be granted as usual; but the ominous announcement that the evidence of such awards will be parchment certificates, accompanied by bronze medals, is calculated to damp the ardour of the would-be exhibitor. The plan of organisation includes the novel feature of a board of lady-managers (two from each State), and eight of them "managers at large." The site selected for the exhibition covers fully 1,000 acres on the shore of Lake Michigan, and it is estimated that funds to the extent of \$15,000,000 will be provided from various sources to promote the success of the exhibition. Among the various attractions suggested in connection with the exhibition are a tower 1,492 feet high, an immense mine showing the mineral wealth of the country, a floating palace hotel on Lake Michigan, and a fountain of California wines. Inquiries will be answered and information given by the Hon. George R. Davis, "Director-General, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A."

THE RISE IN CITRIC ACID.—Mr. C. D. Sturge, of the Montserrat Company (Limited), writing to us from Birmingham on the subject of our recent editorial article, observes:—"The basis upon which the calculation of 1d. per lb. citric against 1l. per pipe juice rests is that freight and expenses of manufacture are the same, whether citric is 4s. or 1s. 3d. per lb. Suppose we assume, for the sake of argument, that the outlay on these items is 6d. per lb., then in the one case we have 3s. 6d., and in the other 9d. left to pay for the raw material. Accordingly we find that when juice was 60l. citric was 5s. (= 4s. 6d. net), and at 33l. 18s., 2s. 10d. (= 2s. 4d. net), or somewhat in similar proportion."

KOLA AND INTemperance.—Mr. Thomas Christy is still actively pursuing his propaganda in favour of kola. This week he contributes a paper upon the alleged virtues of the drug as a cure for drunkenness to a journal published at Stockport, in which town Mr. Christy's family have important industrial interests. The substance of Mr. Christy's contribution may be readily divined by those who are familiar with the part he has taken in the introduction of the drug, but we may summarise his statements as follows:—Kola is an excellent medium for clearing muddy or clouded beer and spirits; intoxicated individuals are restored to sobriety by its use in a very short space of time, and the craving for drink permanently removed; taken as a food it removes or arrests bodily and mental fatigue; and among some of the natives of Western Africa the kola takes the place of the "almighty dollar" in commercial transactions. We confess to a feeling of some surprise when we read the sentence that "when the head of a family brightens up (after intoxication) he infuses a healthy tone to all around him."

THE RUN ON CANTHARIDES.—The publication of Professor Liebreich's paper on the treatment of tuberculosis by subcutaneous injections of soda-canthalidate (see last week's CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST) has caused quite an unusual excitement in the market for cantharides. The Chinese flies especially have been the subject of a lively speculation, probably on account of the larger percentage of cantharidin which they contain. In view of the unreasonable rush for

this usually neglected and unassuming article, it may be well to point out that Chinese cantharides contain at least 0.5 to 0.6 per cent. of cantharidin (Hager gives the proportion in Russian flies as 0.2 to 0.3 per cent.), or about 32 grains per lb. In the remedy as administered by Professor Liebreich not more than $\frac{1}{100}$ -grain of cantharidate per dose is used. A pound of Chinese flies, therefore, would yield 3,200 doses, a $\frac{1}{2}$ -picul box about 213,000 doses!

ACID (CARBOLIC).—The market is slightly firmer for crystals, but we think it would still be quite possible to buy 34 to 35 per cent. in bulk at 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for wholesale quantities. Crude acid is gradually becoming scarcer, owing, it is asserted, to the unremunerative nature of the manufacture and the consequent reduction in the output.

ACID (CITRIC).—The market is rather easier, and the quotation now runs at 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. on the spot. Two parcels were offered to-day, a bid of 1s. 8d. being refused for four casks said to be four years old; and one ton of Kembell's brand was bought in at 1s. 8d. per lb. The price of concentrated juice in Messina is rather easier, the last quotation being from 25l. 10s. to 26l. f.o.b. The imports of concentrated juice in London and Liverpool during the months of January and February were:—

	1888	1889	1890	1891
Pipes	1,195	1,313	1,118	425

ACID (TARTARIC).—Dull of sale at 1s. 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ d. to 1s. 3d. per lb., according to brand.

ACONITE.—A parcel of 45 bags *Japanese* root, said to be the balance of the recent imports, was bought in at 25s. per cwt., an offer of 22s. per cwt. being refused.

ALCOHOL.—The present price of German alcohol (potato spirit) is equal to 1s. 2d. per proof gallon, in bond ex wharf.

ALOE.—Cape aloes, of which 40 cases were opened, sold at an advance of 1s. per cwt.: Good bright hard, 22s. to 23s.; partly drossy, 21s. 6d., down to 18s. per cwt. The last Cape steamer brought no supplies, and, according to mail advices, there is very little in view. Curaçao aloes: In very small supply; 68 bags sold at 15s. for fair brown mixed livery, and from 9s. 6d. down to 7s. 6d. per cwt. for common drossy. Of Zanzibar aloes, 2 parcels monkey skins, soft, partly mouldy, good colour to ordinary, from 72s. 6d. down to 30s.; sour treacle, in tins, 65s.; liquid ditto, from 30s. 6d. down to 22s. per cwt.

AMBERGRIS.—Three parcels were offered, of which one of fine grey colour and good flavour was bought in at 104s. per oz.; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bold white chalky sold at 102s. 6d., and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of heavy dark undeveloped ambergris 70s. per oz., subject to approval.

ANISE.—Fifty-four cases of Chinese star-anise were offered without reserve to-day; the whole parcel was mouldy and more or less damaged, and sold at from 90s. to 99s., showing some slight decline in value. Another parcel of 27 cases fair, but rather broken, was bought in at 110s. per cwt.; and 10 bags Spanish anise were also bought in at 50s. per cwt. nominally.

ANNATTO.—The parcel of 118 bags bright Ceylon seed offered at the last sales was again shown; 2d. is now the price which would be taken for it.

ANTIMONY.—Seven packages crude Japanese sold to-day at 36l. 10s. per ton, a decline of about 2l. 10s. on the recent quotations. For delivery the article is said to be offering much cheaper—namely, at 31l. c.i.f. terms.

BALSAM (COPAIBA).—The market remains firm at the recent advance, 2s. 5d. being still the quotation for fine bright Maranhão. From Liverpool we hear that a good demand has sprung up there. A considerable proportion of the Maranhão balsam offering on the market has changed hands at prices ranging up to 2s. 2d. per lb. for good bright, and much more money is now required.

BALSAM (PERU).—Market firm at 6s. 3d. per lb., which was the price asked for 5 cases shown at to-day's sales.

BUCHU.—Five bales good bright round green leaves sold at the high price of 5

CALABAR BEANS.—For 15 bags offered to-day an offer of 5d. per lb. was refused. The arrivals in Liverpool have been rather heavy lately, and prices are still favouring buyers—5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. having been accepted a few days ago.

CALUMBA.—None was sold to-day, and the market remains dull. Good yellow root, mixed sizes, sound, is held for 35s.; wormy ditto, 32s. 6d. per cwt.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—The market appears to be gradually falling to pieces, and for prompt shipment there are several offers in the market at the rate of 130s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms, for Japan camphor, but there are no buyers at that figure. On the spot a sale of some importance (30 tons) was reported a few days ago at 140s. per cwt., but since then 137s. 6d., and, we believe, 135s. also in one instance, has been accepted. The total exports of camphor from Japan in 1890 were 35,120 piculs, against 45,407 piculs in 1889.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Of one parcel of 44 packages, 15 robbins, dusty, stalky, and very grey in colour, sold at 4d. per lb. subject to approval.

CANTHARIDES.—This article has played quite a leading part in the drug market this week. Chinese flies, for which a fortnight ago 10d. per lb. was hardly obtainable, sold at the close of last week (when Professor Liebreich's experiments in the cure of consumption became known) at 1s. 6d. per lb., and since then 2s. 6d. has been paid, at which figure there are no further sellers. For shipment 2s. per lb. c.i.f. is said to be the nearest quotation. Two parcels, together 11 cases, had been declared for sale to-day, but when reached both were reported to have been sold privately. For Russian flies the quotation has risen to 4s. to 4s. 3d., but none are offering now. For to-day's drug sales two cases of the red-breasted flies (*Hueychys sanguinea*), which were imported four years ago as a blistering insect, had been brought to light again, but no offers were obtainable for them. They have grown very wormy since they were first imported.

CARDAMOMS.—Ninety-three packages, showing a fair assortment as regards quality, were offered at to-day's auctions. The competition was active, especially for the medium qualities, which sold at an irregular advance of about 2d. per lb.; but, on the other hand, the prices of the best grades were barely sustained. Fifty-seven cases sold as follows:—Ceylon Malabar—Fair small to medium long yellow, 1s. 7d.; bold plump to very brown, 1s. 4d.; small bright, 1s. 5d. per lb. Mysore—Fine bold pale plump, 3s. 9d.; medium ditto, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d.; small to medium brownish to pale, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; small brownish, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.; good medium to pale round yellow, 2s. to 2s. 2d.; medium split brown, 1s. 7d.; smaller and specky ditto, 1s. 4d. per lb. For seeds, 1s. 10d. was paid; and some small lean shelly Tellicherry sold at 4d. per lb. The shipments from Ceylon thus far have been very small. Between January 1 and February 9 they were: In 1891, 24,047 lbs.; in 1890, 47,282 lbs.; in 1889, 42,384 lbs.; in 1888, 33,951 lbs.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—At to-day's auctions a bale of good thin bark sold cheaply at 32s. per cwt.

CASCARILLA.—Prices are fully maintained. Of 44 packages offered to-day 20 sold at 32s. to 32s. 6d. for good bright, partly fine pale silvery quills; 21s. to 23s. for brown, thin split, and dull mixed.

CINCHONA.—Two hundred and six packages Guayquil were offered to-day, this being the third or fourth time in succession that there has been a heavy supply of this variety. The market showed very little animation, and 71 packages were with difficulty disposed of at lower rates: Fair broken, partly mossy quill, 7d. to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; ditto chips, 4d. to 7d.; long thin and broken to common split quill, from 3d. to 1d. per lb. A few packages Huancoco, good bold quill, realised 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. The following figures relate to the exports of cinchona from Ceylon in the periods between January 1 and February 9:—1891, 465,351 lbs.; 1890, 470,513 lbs.; 1889, 1,074,702 lbs.; 1888, 828,359 lbs. Among the pharmaceutical barks offered for sale at the last Amsterdam drug auctions were several exceptionally fine lots, including one parcel of old thick fine quills from the Government plantations, which realised the very high price of about 3s. 1d. per lb. for long, and from 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. for short, quill. Well-dried silvery *Succirubra* quills, fine red coloured inside, realised

1s. per lb. The average equivalent of quinine sulphate in the manufacturing bark offered at the last Amsterdam auctions was 386 per cent., or rather below the average. The Auerbach and Brunswick works bought between them nearly all the parcels sold.

COCA LEAVES.—Two bales Truxillo character bright green but broken leaves of good flavour were bought in at 1s. 6d. per lb., and a parcel of 4 bales small brown dull leaf of very little flavour was bought in at 6d. per lb.

COLOCYNTH.—In good supply, but very few sales were effected. Fair partly bold pale dark sold at 1s. per lb., and for 2 cases broken Spanish from 8½d. to 10d. per lb. is required.

CUTTLE-FISH.—A parcel of 33 casks good medium to bold pale bone, slightly damp, from the Canary Islands, sold to-day at 2½d. per lb. (fragments at 1d. per lb.), showing a fresh reduction in value.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—Very full values are being paid for this article, and the demand is an excellent one. Five cases fine bright soft seedy lump sold at 11l. per cwt.; 9 cases bold sancers, rather bricky but good bright colour, at 6l. 5s. to 6l. 15s.; and 5 cases very bricky colourless finger out of reed at 40s. per cwt.

ERGOT OF RYE.—Prices remain unaltered; fine bold Spanish selling at 1s. 2½d., rather small ditto at 1s. 1d. per lb.

ETHER.—Quotations have recently been advanced, in consequence of the continued rise in alcohol; the price of absolute anæsthetic (0.717) is now 1s. 4d. per lb., and of triple rectified (0.725) 1s. per lb.

GALLS.—China galls are dull of sale, and offering at lower prices, 58s. being the nearest quotation for fair quality. On the other hand, the market for shipment is strong, and higher rates are required.

GAMBOGE sold decidedly above valuation to-day. Fifteen cases blocky and broken pipe, partly of good colour, realised 11l. 12s. 6d.; rim and lumpy pieces of good colour, 11l. 2s. 6d.; and common dull lump, 9l. 15s. per cwt.

GUM AMMONIACUM.—For one box ordinary woody stony and dusty gum an offer at the rate of 5s. per cwt. was the best obtainable.

GUM ARABIC.—For a parcel of 10 bales good Alexandrian sorts, rather dusty and mixed with drop of Senegal character, a bid of 92s. 6d. per cwt. was refused. Fine small white siftings sold at 122s. 6d., clean ambery nondescript drop at 95s., dark amber to red ditto at 70s. down to 45s. per cwt. Nine casks fair to good white Mogadore were bought in at from 5l. 10s. to 7l. 10s. per cwt. The last transactions in Brazilian gum arabic reported from Liverpool were at the rate of 21s. to 22s. per cwt. There is now very little left in stock of this variety. Of Senegal gum (bas du fleuve) a few sales are reported at 66s. per cwt.

GUM BENZOIN.—Of Siam gum 43 packages were offered, but only one box sold; fine bold loose almonds at 28l. 10s., which is an advance upon the recently obtained rates. Siam gum is represented to the extent of 185 cases, but the demand was very slack, only 23 cases selling at irregular prices, the best lots being rather dearer; fair seconds, white almond centres, rather red borders, realised 8l. 5s. to 8l. 17s. 6d.; more false-packed ditto, 7l. 2s. 6d. to 7l. 10s.; fair seconds, small to medium almonds in centre, rather false-packed corners, 6l. 5s. to 6l. 12s. 6d.; and a parcel of ordinary Sumatra, false-packed, with very few almonds, sold at 65s. per cwt., subject to approval, without reserve. Of Penang and Palembang gums nothing was sold; 130 blocks spurious gum benzoin, manufactured of earth and French chalk, to which we referred some time ago, were again placed in sale, but could not find a buyer.

GUM GALBANUM.—A small parcel of 27 lbs. of genuine galbanum, in a soft and dirty mass, realised 4s. 6d. per lb. to-day. It is the first lot of genuine galbanum which has been offered by auction for many months. Of the usual spurious gum 32 bales were shown and bought in at 50s. per cwt. nominally.

GUM GUAIACUM.—In large supply, 61 boxes being offered to-day, of which 47 sold at steady prices. Good small to

bold, slightly woody and dusty loose drop, at 1s. 6d.; blocky ditto, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; ordinary slatey and woody, 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb.; very low block, at from 1½d. down to 8½d. per lb.

GUM MASTIC.—Of the 22 packages offered to-day nothing was sold. For good pale drop 2s. 8d. per lb. is asked. From Smyrna it is reported that large transactions have taken place at a fresh increase in price, 2s. per lb. f.o.b. being now the quotation, while the market is still advancing.

GUM MYRRH.—Dull of sale and cheaper. Ordinary to fair native packed sold to day at 90s. to 110s., fair Aden sorts 72s. 6d., and good pickings 40s. to 42s. 6d. per cwt.

HONEY.—Firmly held, Jamaica being again 2s. 6d. dearer. Two kegs good clean liquid brown sold at 43s. 6d. to-day; for 13 kegs good pale bard Chilian, 40s. to 41s. was paid; and a fine parcel of 25 cases thin clean liquid Californian amber-coloured was bought in at 48s. per cwt.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—Closed Dalmatian flowers are dearer, at 90s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms. It appears that there has been this season a very much larger demand than usual for closed flowers, to the detriment of the sale of open flowers and powder.

IPECACUANHA.—Of 37 packages offered to-day, 20 sold at a decided advance in price, amounting at first to fully 6d. per lb., but receding afterwards to 4d. per lb., as compared with the last auction rates. Good to fine fleshy root brought 8s. 8d. to 8s. 9d. per lb.; ordinary ditto, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 7d. per lb.; and one very wiry seron, 8s. 3d. per lb. The prices obtained for damages ranged from 8s. 5d. to 8s. 8d. per lb.

JABORANDI LEAVES.—Market dull and very neglected. The price for good quality is nominally 6d. to 6½d. per lb.

JALAP.—Sixteen bags rather small mixed woody and slightly wormy Vera Cruz sold partly at 1s. 2d. per lb. for sound root.

KOLA NUTS.—In rather better demand at about 1d. per lb. advance for good brown dried seeds, which realised 6d. to 6½d. per lb., while common wormy and light, partly spurious, sold at from 3½d. down to 1½d. per lb.

MERCURIALS.—The following are the present quotations made by the English manufacturers:—Corrosive sublimate, 2s. 8d.; calomel, 3s. 4d.; red and white precipitate, 3s. 6d.; mercury and chalk, 1s. 2d.; mercurial ointment, 1s. 10d.; ammoniated mercury, 3s. 6d. per lb.

MUSK.—The market is exceedingly flat, and only one caddy sold at to-day's auctions, the price paid being 79s. per oz. for first pile *Tonquin* pods, small to bold, fair grey thin skin and under skin, fairly dry. For fine third pile pods, thin blue skin, but damp, an offer of 53s. per cwt. was to be submitted, while 24s. was refused for common damp, very badly trimmed pods.

NUX VOMICA.—Prices are well maintained, 360 bags selling to-day at 11s. 6d. to 12s. for good bright silky, and 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. per lb. for fair but rather small and dark mixed Madras.

OIL (CASTOR).—For 20 cases good first Calcutta 4½d. per lb. was paid to-day. New Calcutta seconds are firmly held for 3¼d. per lb. in Liverpool. For arrival a considerable business is reported at the low prices held out by sellers.

OIL (COD-LIVER).—Still rising. The fishing in Norway is yielding very unsatisfactory results, the figures of oil obtained up to last Saturday being 340 hectolitres, against 3,400 hectolitres at the corresponding period of the present season. Old stocks are being bought up, and for new oil the quotations are more or less nominal. We hear that as much as 95s. per barrel is being asked.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—The *Violet* crop in the Grasse district, which is now being collected, is found to have suffered greatly from the cold winter weather. The output, it is reported, will scarcely yield one-half of a normal crop, and in some plantations that percentage will not be reached. Prices are likely to rule high, but the advance, it is thought, has already been discounted. American *Peppermint* oil has been offering cheaper lately, and efforts are being made to depress the market. *HGH* brand is offering at 14s. 6d. per lb. From Mitcham we hear that during the past few days

the peppermint-oil market has become rather easier. Holders, however, are still sanguine that the quotations will advance further ere long. For fine quality 30s. per lb. is the lowest price. Lavender also firm, and ranging in price, according to holders' ideas, from 35s. to 40s. per lb. There is still a fair stock of this article in growers' and dealers' hands, and, if what we hear is true, it is likely that the area under cultivation will be considerably extended this season. There is very little doing in the essential-oil market. In spite of the reduced value of cloves, some of the makers of *Clove oil* have advanced their quotation to 3s. 3d. per lb. for first quality. For 30 cases *Lemon-grass oil* shown to-day, 1½d. per oz. was suggested as the price. For 10 cases Japanese *Peppermint oil*, 4s. 6d. per lb. was refused, the price named being 4s. 9d. per lb. Of 21 cases *Cassia oil*, 6 sold at 3s. 8d. per lb.; and 4 cases fair brown *Bay oil* brought 9s. per lb. Five cases *Citronella oil* sold at 1½d. per oz.; and for oil of *Star anise*, 6s. 10d. per lb. is asked. Four cases Australian *Sandalwood oil* were bought in at 14s. 6d. per lb. *Star anise* rather easier, 14.25m. to 14.50m. *American Peppermint*, H.G.H., dull and without inquiries at 14.25m. *Japanese oil* also neglected.

OPIUM.—The London market remains more quiet, transactions are few and prices unchanged. Business in this article has shown some slight improvement lately, manufacturers having bought slightly more freely. Our information from Smyrna (under date of February 21) is to the following effect:—The arrivals of opium have been 1,508 baskets, against 1,911 baskets in 1889-90. There has been rather more activity in the market, and over 200 baskets had changed hands at very firm prices, a considerable proportion being bought for American account. The stock in Smyrna is said to have now been reduced to about 850 baskets, and the large holders are described as by no means anxious to sell. The pressure upon the markets comes mainly from the weaker dealers, who are pressed for money, and therefore forced to sell at rates which cannot be profitable. The news from the growing districts thus far is exceedingly favourable. Unusually large sowings have been made, and to all appearance there will be a heavy crop, the plants being in a forward condition, and having well withstood the winter. But of course there is yet quite enough time for a complete change in the situation.

ORANGE PEEL.—Still firmly held, but the supply is very large; some fair Malta ringlets sold at 5d. to 6d., and darkish narrow strips at 7d. per lb., to-day.

QUICKSILVER.—The principal importers in the course of this week reduced their price from 8l. 12s. 6d. to 8l. 10s. per lb. bottle; and secondhand holders are now offering at 8l. 7s. 6d. The arrivals of the new season's quicksilver are coming in heavily now from Spain, one shipment of 7,000 bottles being imported this week. From Italy we have also received 500 bottles.

QUILLATA remains eagerly inquired for, and the few parcels which arrived in Liverpool recently have been readily taken out of the market at prices ranging up to 23s. per cwt. For arrival 22s. c.i.f. is quoted.

QUININE.—The market has been stagnant this week, there being plenty of sellers, but no buyers, of German bulk, at 10½d. per oz. At to-day's drug sales 5,000 oz. of the *Fabbria Lombarda* brand in 100-oz. tins offered and sold at 10d. per oz., the lowest price yet recorded. The imports of quinine into the United States from January 1 to February 17 have been:—1891, 356,600 oz.; 1890, 390,440 oz.

RHUBARB.—One hundred and thirty-five cases here offered to-day, the bulk of which sold at very low prices, most of the Shensi root being fully 2d. per lb. cheaper. Druggists' root realised 2s 4d. per lb.; medium to bold fair coat, three-fourths pinky, one-fourth dark fracture round, 2s.; smaller ditto, 1s. 8d.; medium to bold but rather rough cut and more dark fracture, partly wormy, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.; fair fracture medium to bold flat but wormy, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; smaller ditto, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; ordinary flat and very wormy, 10½d. to 11½d. per lb.; wormy Canton brought 9d.

SANDALWOOD.—The limit for 332 bundles fair Tellicherry logs shown to-day was 70l. per ton, showing an advance on the last rates, and prices are said to be tending still higher.

SARSAPARILLA.—Grey Jamaica is selling at 1s. 3d. per lb. for sound and 1s. 1d. for damaged chumpy Guayaquil, damaged at 10½d. to 11½d., ordinary dnll to good bright red Jamaica at 11d. to 1s. 2d. Fourteen serons partly damaged Honduras were bought in to-day at 1s. 8d. per lb. nominally.

SENNA.—Tinnevely senna is advancing in price, and of 186 packages offered to-day 85 packages sold at higher rates, 5½d. to 6½d. for good green medium leaf, and from 2¾d. down to 1d. per lb. for fair greenish mixed to ordinary low yellow and specky. Of *Alexandrian senna* some fair small stalky greenish leaves sold at 7½d. to 7¾d. per lb., and 1s. 6d. per lb. was paid for pods.

SOY.—A slow market. Fair *China* is obtainable at 1s. 3d. per gallon.

SPERMACETI.—Prices are rather firmer, 1s. 6¾d. per lb., landed terms, for American refined. In Liverpool 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5½d. per lb. has been paid for Chilean spermaceti.

WAX (BEES').—Again considerably dearer. Fine pale yellow Jamaica realised 7l. 12s. 6d.; fair red and chocolate, 6l. 10s. to 6l. 17s. 6d. Ten bales fair orange Gambia wax sold at 6l. 10s. to 6l. 12s. 6d.; Madagascar, fine bright to ordinary, slightly wormy, 6l. 10s. to 6l., and greasy yellowish Calcutta bleached, 6l. 7s. 6d. to 6l. 10s. per cwt.

CHEMICALS IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

THE market for heavy chemicals has been a quiet one during the week, but prices are fairly well maintained, makers being very firm, and the only easiness in prices being on the part of second-hands, who are offering *Caustic soda* under union prices. *Sulphate of copper* is not quite so firm, and prices slightly easier.

BICARBONATE OF SODA quiet at 7l. per ton in 1-cwt. kegs, f.o.b. Liverpool.

BLEACHING-POWDER unchanged at 6l. 15s. per ton in softwood casks, and 7l. per ton in hardwood casks, f.o.b. Tyne or Liverpool, and 6l. 12s. 6d. per ton in softwoods on rails at Widnes and St. Helen's, all less 3½ per cent. discount.

CAUSTIC SODA.—Prices have been rather easier owing to resales on the part of second-hands. 60 per cent. white quoted 9l. 17s. 6d. to 10l. per ton; 70 per cent., 11l. 2s. 6d. to 11l. 5s. per ton; 74 per cent., 12l. 5s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool. Newcastle market also easier, 77 per cent. offering at 2s. 6d. lower than last week; for prompt present price is 12l. 5s. per ton net; 70 per cent., 11l. 3s. 9d. to 11l. 5s. per ton, less 3½ per cent. discount, f.o.b. Tyne.

CHLORATE OF POTASH.—Quiet at 5½d. per lb., less 5 per cent. f.o.b. Liverpool, with sellers at 5½d. per lb., less 7 per cent., f.o.b. Tyne.

CREAM CAUSTIC.—Steady at 9l. 10s. per ton on rails at makers' works, and 9l. 12s. 6d. per ton f.o.b. Liverpool.

HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA.—In good demand at 6l. 10s. per ton in casks, and 7l. per ton in 1-cwt. kegs net cash, f.o.b. Tyne; 7l. and 7l. 10s. per ton, c.i.f. Liverpool; and 7l. 2s. 6d. and 7l. 12s. 6d. per ton, delivered Manchester in large quantities.

SODA ASH continues in good demand at 1½d. to 1¾d. per degree for *Caustic*; and 1¾d. to 1½d. per degree for *Carbonated*, less 3½ per cent., f.o.b. Liverpool. Newcastle carbonated, 1¾d. per degree, less 3½ per cent., f.o.b. Tyne.

SODA CRYSTALS steady at 3l. 7s. 6d. per ton on rails at makers' works; and 3l. 10s. per ton in 3-cwt. barrels, f.o.b. Liverpool. Newcastle market quiet at 2l. 16s. per ton, net cash, f.o.b. Tyne.

SULPHATE OF COPPER.—Rather easier, with little offering. For prompt delivery, price is 17l. per ton; and forward delivery, 17l. 5s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool.

SULPHATE OF SODA.—Quiet, at 40s. to 42s. 6d. per ton in bulk, on rails at makers' works, Widnes or St. Helen's; and 56s. 6d. per ton, ground and packed in casks for export, f.o.b. Liverpool. A good deal of inquiry for this article on Tyneside, and prices are 42s. 6d. per ton in bulk, and 53s. per ton ground and packed in casks, f.o.b. Tyne.

GERMAN MARKETS.

HAMBURG, March 3.

BUSINESS during the last week has been exceedingly slow in nearly all branches of our trade. Although money is becoming somewhat easier again, yet little confidence is shown in the future of any of the speculative articles, and even really advantageous offers are scarcely looked at. This is the reason that in almost all articles of the chemical and drug trades prices continue to favour buyers.

BALSAMS.—*Copaiba* is fairly well maintained in price. Importers do not offer anything. Genuine balsam is worth from 4.90m. to 5m. *Peruvian*: quiet, but firmly held at 11.75m. to 12m. The imports remain very small.

CONDURANGO.—Very scarce, and held for high prices.

CAMPHOR.—In refined camphor there is only a very small trade for consumption at 3.65m. to 3.75m., on the spot. For future delivery lower prices are accepted.

CANTHARIDES.—The recent medicinal experiments have caused more attention to be paid to this article, and as much as 850m. has been paid for good *Russian*. Our stock is insignificant.

JALAP.—The cheap prices of 150m. and 1.75m., at which this article is now offering, cause it to meet with more inquiry, and all the small lots which have been imported recently have found buyers without difficulty. For really fine *Vera Cruz* 2.50m. will have to be paid.

MUSK-SEED.—This article, which has been neglected for a very long time, appears recently to find more attention, and it has been possible for holders to obtain from 95m. to 100m.

OIL (COD-LIVER).—New steam-refined oil is still very scarce, and owners ask high prices, 85m. to 90m.; old oil, on the other hand, is chiefly obtainable at 57m. to 63m.

SPERMACELE.—Better prices are being paid, and there are numerous inquiries in the market, 3.25m. to 3.30m. being paid.

WAX (BEES').—All varieties very much inquired for, and held for high prices.

WILLS OF DECEASED CHEMISTS.

The will and five codicils of the late Mr. Samuel Burdge, chemist and druggist, of 32 High Street, has just been proved in the Bristol District Registry, the personalty being sworn under 21,300l. The executors are the two nephews of Mr. Burdge, Mr. Thomas George Burdge and Mr. Wm. John Burdge, both accountants in London. A number of legacies go to them and other nephews and nieces (eight in number altogether), and these get the bulk of the money. There are, besides, gifts of articles, cups, and jewellery to friends; legacies to the shop-assistants, and a legacy of 300l. to the General Hospital, one of 300l. to Müller's Orphan Asylum, and one of 50l. to St. Nicholas' Church Schools.

The will (dated December 18, 1885), with a codicil (dated June 17, 1890), of Mr. John Marshall, F.R.S., LL.D., President R.C.S. England, 1883-4, and President of the General Medical Council, formerly of 10 Savile Row, and late of Belle Vue House, 92 Cheyne Walk, who died on January 1, was proved on February 11 by Mrs. Ellen Rogers Marshall, the widow, one of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of 21,000l. The testator gives his wines and consumable stores to his wife; his household furniture and effects and his residence, 92 Cheyne Walk, to his wife, for life. At her death his books, plate, jewellery, and pictures are to be divided between his three children, John, Ellen Jeannette, and Ada Blanche; and the remainder of his furniture and effects and his said residence he gives to his said two daughters as joint tenants. The residue of his property he leaves upon trust, for his wife, for life; then as to 5,000l. for his two daughters; and as to the ultimate residue for his three children.

LONDON DRUG STATISTICS.

THE following figures refer to the stocks of drugs in the port of London on February 23, 1891 and 1890, and to the imports and deliveries during the first two months of these years.

Article	Stocks		Imported		Deliveries	
	1891	1890	1891	1890	1891	1890
Aloes . . . & pkgs	9,046	9,244	310	1,711	999	705
" gours	1,224	1,300	54	63	45	107
Anise ohts	335	71	3/5	—	37	—
Arrowroot oks	7,055	11,520	2,246	2,835	3,010	2,476
" bxs & tins	1,853	5,348	106	84	447	830
Balsams oks, &c.	2,159	2,243	165	116	174	151
Bark (Quinchona), S. American cases	401	454	—	—	7	8
" bla, &c.	25,727	30,183	2,329	1,531	2,851	3,434
E.I., Ceylon, and Java cs	341	417	104	64	46	48
" bls.	25,821	25,539	9,173	9,116	7,639	7,655
Borax pkgs	251	37	10	21	10	121
Calumba "	1,172	1,783	14	127	151	223
Camphor "	3,982	355	418	2, 62	2,034	1,332
Cardamoms ohts	7/6	1,561	348	766	262	510
Coco, Ind. bgs, &c.	175	138	—	—	50	24
Cream of Tartar cks	10	10	—	—	15	—
Onbebs bgs	193	201	—	—	48	108
Dragons' Blood ohts	104	122	44	8	34	30
Galls, China, &c. os	2,033	2,055	80	1,495	665	408
Toky & Persn. fks	1,868	3,111	655	5/6	2,222	1,152
Gums —						
Ammoniac pkgs	48	77	4	1	19	15
Animi & Copai pkgs	5,891	8,190	1,530	1,568	4,138	2,925
Arabic "	16,837	20,963	3,168	4,538	3,571	5,487
Asafoetida "	811	371	—	—	19	40
Benzoin "	3,192	2,271	738	688	463	534
Damar "	6,036	5,174	625	1,125	1,121	1,143
Galbanum "	40	50	24	24	14	8
Gamboge "	33	51	43	28	40	40
Gnalaum "	38	18	48	—	41	1
Kino "	27	78	—	—	8	39
Kowrie tns	761	1,373	552	421	5/5	3/7
Mastic pkgs	26	4	29	—	21	3
Myrrh "	503	338	216	22	134	82
Olibanum "	4,645	5,010	996	1,954	851	683
Sandarac "	384	602	235	422	104	104
Tragacanth "	4,869	6,931	820	555	1,381	1,035
*Indiarubber, E.I. tns	300	210	283	66	155	107
Madagascar "	91	42	70	35	72	27
S. America "	52	54	32	41	35	34
African, &c. "	240	231	67	163	122	160
Ipecac. cks & bgs	89	156	77	238	239	234
Jalap bls	80	82	42	12	72	1
Lao Dye ohts	5,094	5,635	—	—	—	3
Nux Vomica pkgs	794	534	306	162	55	235
Oils —						
†Anise os	1	63	1	53	3	73
†Jassia "	153	87	25	120	27	61
Castor ohts	119	417	115	218	158	222
" os	2,485	4,132	1,737	1,685	1,129	719
Cocoa-nut tns	953	2,314	729	412	349	635
Olive oks, &c.	498	1,105	556	1,157	705	871
Palm tns	9	28	11	21	8	12
Rhubarb ohts	771	775	126	167	195	241
Safflower bls, &c.	348	419	—	50	27	64
Sarsaparilla bls	231	235	1/0	143	240	188
Scenna bls, &c.	3,842	3,762	748	1,614	815	1,007
Shellac, Orange ohts, &c.	34,978	37,870	5,607	2,941	6,647	5,901
Garnet "	2,835	7,190	712	—	1,887	2,702
Button "	5,800	5,851	2,287	1,281	1,885	1,580
Total ohts, &c.	43,644	50,921	8,606	4,222	10,517	10,183
Sticklac ohts, &c.	2,125	2,811	—	—	145	765
Gambier tns	1,574	1,168	2,110	1,703	1,450	1,232
Cutch "	3,777	2,338	1,194	51	331	240
Turmeric, Beng. tns	831	1,357	—	—	95	39
Other varieties, "	506	1,051	16	—	112	105
Total tns	1,337	2,403	16	—	207	144
Vermillion, ohts, &c.	73	19	40	23	2	28
Wax, bees' bris & arne	367	362	226	56	739	468
" oks & os	618	9/8	150	304	416	295
" oakes	20	24	6	—	—	—
" Japan pkgs	1,054	1,557	75	26	203	114

* Present stock in Liverpool of Paré 874 tons, other sorts 415 tons—total 1,289 tons, compared with 1,357 tons in 1890, and 2,555 tons in 1889.

† The stocks of anise and cassia oils at Smith's wharf and Brewer's quay are not included in this return.



A Day at Grasse.

Mr. S. M. Burroughs kindly sends us the following account of a day's trip he took lately, while staying at Cannes, to the perfume-manufacturing town of Grasse. The journey, he writes, is upward through a narrow valley about twelve miles. Lubin's perfume-factory is near where the road branches off to Grasse. It is in a pretty garden of some 5 acres, within a stone's throw of the sea. Like the other perfume-makers, Lubin buys his flowers, and so is able to lay out his garden with a fine lawn and paths shaded with palm-trees, while the *Eucalyptus Globulus* flourishes here as well as in its Australian home, and towers above all other trees and above the tallest buildings. The hill-sides towards Grasse, as all along the Riviera, are much given to cultivation of the olive. The foliage is evergreen, and the underside of the leaves being silver-green, the effect of the changing colours is very pretty when the leaves flutter in the wind. Much of the land is built up in terraces of masonry, evidently at great cost and very substantially. On these little terraces and patches of earth the flowers are cultivated, and flourish as perhaps nowhere else in the world. Mountain springs and creeks are conducted in rapidly-flowing irrigation streams for watering the gardens in dry weather. The orange and lemon trees, with golden fruit hanging thickly among the deep-green leaves are most beautiful and tempting. There are hedges of heliotrope as sweet as the English hawthorn in May, and nearly as tall, and terrace on terrace of carnations, red and white, with festoons of roses hanging over the walls as if to make friends with the flowers in the terrace below; while jessamine, geraniums, stephanotis, and heliotropes ambitiously climb up to meet them. Graceful pepper-trees line the pathways; the eucalyptus and mimosa give their shade and fragrance. At this season the mimosa is a beautiful tree, growing large like the willow, and covered with delicate leaves and yellow blossoms of remarkable fragrance. The aloe and cactus grow like wild plants by the wayside, and the various species of palms are the chief ornaments of the public, private, and hotel gardens. As the road winds up one side of the valley a splendid view of Grasse is obtained from the top of a curve on the mountain side a thousand feet above the level of the sea. The valley here becomes a deep gorge, with a railway station at the bottom, it being the terminus of the line. A new railway is nearly completed from Grasse to Meyrargues, where it joins the main line from Paris to Marseilles. It is by this line that the coal is brought to the factories of Grasse.

One tall chimney stands like a monument in the densest part of the town, near the cathedral, and quite as tall as its principal tower. It is a steep climb of about 200 feet from the station to the town. Some walk straight up, others take the omnibus to the main street for fivepence. Not knowing anything of the language or the town, I stepped into an open carriage, telling the driver I wished to go to Warricks. He understood neither my English nor my French, but the word "Warrick" was enough, and off he started, first down hill and then up until he brought me to the base of the aforesaid monumental chimney. Pointing up a side street he gave me to understand Warricks' entrance was there; but the name being nowhere visible, I inquired of a passer-by, who showed me the open door of a tall, stone building of five or six floors. Entering, I inquired if anyone spoke English, and was informed by an English-looking gentleman that he did. I showed him my card, and inquired for Mr. Warrick, saying I had read about him and his factory in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. As I had guessed, this gentleman, who, when I went in was busy signing letters, was the head of the establishment. He gave me a cordial greeting, and kindly offered to show me over the factory. This I gladly accepted, never having visited any perfume-works before. I remarked upon the old and substantial appearance of the building, the staircase and floors being all of stone and iron. The place was originally a convent, and a very roomy and

pleasant convent it must have been. We first visited the room where the fats are cleaned and purified. In one corner, in a 100-gallon copper cauldron, the fat is melting and boiling. This is carefully strained and put to settle in a large tin vat surrounded by non-conducting substance, for the purpose of keeping it warm all night long—the necessary time for purification. I was afterwards shown through the basement, where car-loads of fat are stored. The basements are so cool and dry that no change takes place in the fat stored there. Suet and lard are the only fats employed: the former, being a very hard substance, is shaped in large blocks of light-yellow ingots; and the lard, being a very soft substance, is kept in large tin vats, and has a fine, snowy appearance—so much so that when Mr. Warrick turned off the electric light as we left that store-room, one might easily imagine oneself to be in the treasury of the Bank of England with the millions of the French loan still in stock and piled up in regular big bars.

The building throughout is lit by electricity—quite an innovation in this old-fashioned town. It is very desirable, however, as the smoke and heat from ordinary illuminants would be injurious to the fats and delicate odours. In the store-rooms were large copper vessels containing stocks of various pomades, which were very pleasant to smell, as they were all fragrant of the flowers from which they were prepared. I remarked specially the violet, rose, orange-blossom, jonquil, mignonette, jessamine, tuberose and cassie. The next large room in the basement contained many 500-gallon copper tanks set up all round the sides filled with floral waters, amongst which I noticed rose, orange-blossom, elder, geranium, jessamine and cherry laurel. There were also several large stone jars big enough to have served as the hiding-places of the Forty Thieves. They are, in fact, the same class of vessels as used by the Orientals for storing oil, but have fallen into disuse, as those I saw were the survivors of some made for Mr. John Warrick three generations ago. The orange-flower and rose waters are by-products in the distillation of oil of neroli and otto of rose, which accounts for their being sold so cheaply. There is an impression that these waters improve by being kept in the copper.

The manufacture of pomade by the absorption of the perfume from successive layers of flowers and maceration were described in Mr. F. W. Warrick's interesting paper read two or three years ago before the Chemists' Assistants' Society, and published at the time in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*.

In the perfume-factory there were several large, polished copper cylinders, with manholes at the top, in which the pomade is placed and alcohol poured upon it. It is then stirred by horizontal agitators, revolving both from left and right. The saturated spirit is afterwards drawn off, and one or two more charges mixed with the same pomade, by which time all the perfume is absorbed. The fat comes out free from all scent, but it has on account of this process a great tendency to become rancid if kept too long. It is used by fine-soap manufacturers, to whom it is very valuable on account of its great purity.

The large building is so crowded that preparations are being made for an addition to it, in what was once the garden of the convent, but is now the boiler-house. On the first floor pomade in bulk, and perfumes in bulk, and bottles were being packed and labelled for shipment. The town of Grasse is almost totally devoted to perfumery production, and supplies the great bulk of raw materials used by the manufacturers of fine perfumes throughout the world. While dining with Mr. and Mrs. Warrick, in their apartments situated over the place of business, I was struck with the magnificent view of the valley and mountains and distant sea from the windows, which also overlook the town. In a marine view I recognised a small, tall-masted yacht I had seen in the harbour of Cannes, and learned that the vessel was Mr. Warrick's property, and that his favourite recreation from business, when he can leave it, is a cruise in the Mediterranean with his wife and friends. I afterwards heard in Cannes that this yacht has been the winner of many Corinthian matches, and that the owner is one of the most popular of Mediterranean yachtsmen. Although the Warrick family have been living for generations in France, the present senior of the house is still a British citizen, and prefers attending to the business than to local politics. A neighbouring manufacturer, to whom Mr. Warrick introduced me, is quite influential in French politics, and is a member of the Chamber

of Deputies. I refer to M. Antoine Chiris, whose recently-enlarged factory is now one of the chief ornaments of Grasse. The buildings just completed are in the Renaissance style, and surrounded by a very ornamental garden. The train for Cannes was about leaving, so I was unable to see Mr. Chiris's factory. Just now Grasse is looking for the visit of Queen Victoria, who has taken the Grand Hotel for a month. She can hardly fail to greatly enjoy the delightful air, the beautiful garden of the Grand Hotel, and the splendid view.

Lavender and its Varieties.

SIR,—Under the above heading we have read with much interest an article in your issue of February 28 last.

Mr. J. C. Sawyer, F.L.S., the writer of it, has evidently applied himself very thoroughly to the study of his subject; but we venture to think, in conforming too closely to rule, he—inadvertently, no doubt—falls into error in asserting that 1889-90 was a winter more disastrous to the English lavender plant than the late severe one of 1890-91. At all events, at present it is too early to speak, with any degree of certainty, as to the extent of the damage that may or may not have been caused; at the same time we are ourselves pretty convinced that the recent severe frosts have been far more reaching and destructive to the lavender plant in our district generally than 1889-90, or, indeed, of any we have experienced during recent years. We are sorry to have to challenge Mr. Sawyer's otherwise excellent article; we, however, do it in common fairness to ourselves, and in view of our already expressed opinions upon this point.

We remain, Sir, yours truly,

Mitcham, March 4.

J. & R. V. MATTHEW BROS.

Recess Labelled Bottles.

SIR,—If my experience of this matter is of any value to "A. M." he is welcome to it. I have had several hundreds of these in use for nearly nine years, and the majority are in as good condition as on the day they were first put on the shelves. I much prefer them in every way to the old gold labels. The York Glass Company's recess bottles have given me most satisfaction, being more substantial, and of finer surface than some others.

Harrogate.

FRESHFIELD REYNOLDS.

An Angry Frenchman.

In our last issue our Paris correspondent referred to the case of M. Daille, a pharmacist of Auxerre, who was fined for fixing up in his shop a poster containing libels on three pharmacy inspectors, who had declared his pharmacy insufficiently provided, inasmuch as certain medicaments, the presence of which is declared obligatory by the Codex, were wanting. Mr. Daille now sends us a long manifesto—that, we believe, is the popular word—in which, from the threshold of the dungeon, he denounces the officers of justice with bitter taunts. "I thank you, M. le Directeur du Journal le Chimiste et le Droguiste," exclaims the victim, "for having opened your columns to my case. The judicial authorities to whom I have complained have backed up the three falsifiers, and will not prosecute them, thus rendering themselves accomplices of the said falsifiers. Unfortunately, I am not in England, where one can claim a jury by right, or surely these three criminals would have been condemned to hard labour for their acts. I was obliged to attack them in the Press, but M. le Directeur, in France, the Press is not free as it is in the United Kingdom. Then the President of the Court of Assizes has refused to allow me to defend myself before his court, thus, as is customary in France, violating all the laws. My case is exactly equal to that of the Duc D'Enghien, who was assassinated in the night by order of Bonaparte in 1804. I have appealed against my sentence. It is the habit of the magistrates to condemn in the first instance, but this condemnation is not definite." Then follows a long paragraph in which M. Daille refers to the Corsican Bandit struck down by this country in 1815, and, after casual glorification of Wellington and Nelson, appeals to us to insert this letter in order that through our pages (those of his own country's Press being denied him) he may demonstrate to the French pharmacists

how they are still the slaves of the laws enacted by the first Napoleon, on which all the present laws are based. The law of the pharmacy inspectors in France, he says, has been enacted only to crush all liberal views by the aid of the constabulary, by means of imbecile regulations and puerile and vexatious enactments, which, under the guise of affording protection, expose everyone in his country to oppression and misery.

Perfuming Theatres.

In reply to a correspondent, Mr. W. Williams, of Liverpool, sends us the following account of his experience in perfuming theatres:—

When the play known as "Sweet Lavender" was about to be played at the Court Theatre, Liverpool, for the first time, I was requested to perfume the theatre. I was rather staggered at the magnitude of the undertaking, and was at a loss for some time to think of what apparatus I should use; but I collected as many machines as I could get hold of, and, well equipped with some of my finest lavender water, I went down to the theatre and set all the machines in motion. It was a complete failure! Consequently I would, in the first place, advise the readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST not to think or trouble themselves with any complicated apparatus; secondly, not to use any choice, delicate, or expensive perfume. Make some perfume such as this:—

Ol. lavand. petal. exot.	..	..	..	3iv.
„ bergamot	..	..	..	3ij.
„ menth. pip.	..	..	..	℥x.
„ caryophyll.	..	..	..	3j.
Acid. benzoic.	..	..	..	3j.
Sp. vini. rect. ad	..	..	..	3xx.

This quantity is enough for a good-sized theatre. With a supply of this and an ordinary sixpenny mouth-spray, go to the theatre about half-an-hour before the doors are opened, sprinkle an ounce or two of the perfume inside each entrance, spray some more on the seats of pit, stalls, dress circle, and boxes, and do not forget the bar. Also spray the bar before the curtain falls between the acts. It is advisable to leave sample-bottles here in charge of the harmaid; and, to further advertise your perfume, you might do so by going amongst the audience during the intervals, spraying your special perfume right on the people. In doing this you will very probably get to know what the people think of you and your perfume. This mode of advertising is less costly than giving small samples away, and it pays better.

Pulv. Lini c. Oleo.

SIR,—I have lately had occasion to suspect the quality of pulv. lini c. oleo supplied to me by a firm of wholesale seed-crushers, &c., in this city.

I have always been in the habit of ordering best crushed linseed, and was surprised, on applying the B.P. test, to find it largely adulterated with rice or other starchy substance.

In future I intend to test all that comes into my premises, and would advise other chemists to do the same.

Yours faithfully,

Glasgow, March 3.

SAMPLE. (255/65.)

The Edinburgh Chemists' Ball.

Macbeg (256/19) writes us a letter in reply to Mr. McGlashan's remarks, and justifies our previous comment. We gather from the correspondence that the two ends were only made to meet by inducing patrons, not in Edinburgh alone, but also in London and other places, to take tickets without any idea of using them. We will give space to a contradiction of this statement if it is incorrect. Otherwise we think the subject might be dropped.

LEGAL QUERIES.

253/21. *Ignoramus*.—The Apothecaries' Assistants' qualification does not confer the right to the title "chemist and druggist," nor to keep an open shop for the sale of poisons. Mr. Branson (Reynolds & Branson, Briggate) is honorary secretary of the Leeds Chemists' Association.

252/69. *W. J.*—The transference of the apprentice could be made if he and his guardians and the other parties should agree. Three years' service in this way will satisfy the requirements of the Pharmaceutical examiners.

254/40. *Bob.*—The demand is legal and justifiable. If you go into business without your name on the register the Society would probably prosecute you, and though you would escape a fine if you could prove your right to registration, a court would very likely make you pay costs if it appeared that the omission of your name was due to your own neglect.

254/20. *Menry.*—An unqualified man may call his shop "drug stores," but he is liable to a prosecution by the Pharmaceutical Society if he keep open shop for the sale of poisons. If, however, he convert himself into a limited company, and employ a qualified man to sell poisons, he cannot be prosecuted.

254/59. *Benzoin.*—It is not certain that you are justified in labelling precipitated sulphur "milk of sulphur," but we cannot think that a prosecution for so doing could be successful. But why not label it "precipitated sulphur"?

125/11. *W. H. O.*—The claim must be made by you as the consignee if you were to pay the carriage. If the consignors pay the carriage they have a right of action. It is not certain that the liability for the loss in this case lies with the railway company. It is clear that you ought not to bear it, and we should think the manufacturers would be wise to make a reasonable compensation to settle.

255/35. *Pilula.*—An unqualified person may make and sell wholesale or proprietary medicine containing poison. Whether it is legal for him to sell such a preparation by retail depends on the interpretation a court might put on the term "patent medicines." He must have a medicine-stamp licence for either wholesale or retail sales if the article is recommended as a medicine for human use; but neither this nor stamps are necessary if it be recommended for veterinary purposes exclusively.

125/2. *R. A. M.*—The executors or administrators of a lessor or lessee become the lessors or lessees, as the case may be, in the event of the death of the contracting party.

256/41. *Salvo.*—The preparation must be stamped, but it does not need to be patented. Your ideas of the medicine-stamp law are evidently elementary. You had better get *Alpe's Handy Book*, published by us at 2s. 6d., or 2s. 9d. post free, and make yourself acquainted with it.

256/63. *H. E. W.*—We should think nine months rather long to keep such articles as tea and coffee "on sale or return" without retaining. If a judge should regard the time as unreasonably long, he might order you to pay for them; but certainly the wholesale firm ought to have stipulated the limit of time in which you were to return them. The circumstance that you have taken no notice of their invoices is a point against you.

250/56. *Plumage.*—It is not an offence under the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1880, to sell birdlime in the close season (March 1 to August 1), but it is to use it.

DISPENSING NOTES.

The opinions of practical readers are invited on subjects discussed under this heading.

Ext. Aloes Aquos.

SIR,—Will you kindly inform me if ext. aloes aquos. is ordered in a pill, whether the ext. aloes barb., P.B., or ext.

aloes soc., P.B., should be used? I have looked through several books, but cannot find anything relating to this question. Is there a preference for one over the other, and why?

Yours faithfully,

H. D. K. (255/70.)

[The custom varies; but in the larger establishments in England extract of Socotrine aloes is generally given. Extract of Barbadoes aloes is universally given in Scotland, because there was no other extract in the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia.]

An Objectionable Deposit.

SIR,—I had the following prescription to make up, and noticed that it turned dull immediately, and, after standing, there was a deposit, at first, of light-brown colour, but which turned green—almost black—in a day or two. What is the cause of this deposit, and is there any way of preventing it?

Potass. acetatis ..	..	..	..	..	3iv.
Liq. ammon. acet.	..	..	..	..	3iij.
Tinct. digitalis ..	..	..	..	..	3iss.
Aq. ad ..	..	..	..	..	3vj.

M.

Yours truly,

ANN THERIDIA. (250/6.)

[The primary cause of the dullness in the mixture is, doubtless, separation of fatty matter, as well as chlorophyll from the tincture; and the subsequent darkening of the colour may be due to the action of some metallic impurity. If the mixture is filtered, it keeps perfectly.]

A Peculiar Suppository.

SIR,—The following prescription was handed in after hours, and, as it struck me as being curious, I submit it for your readers:—

Morph. acet. ..	..	..	..	..	gr. ½
Ext. conii ..	..	..	..	..	gr. j.
Pil. scillæ co. ..	..	..	..	..	gr. iij.

Ft. supposit. Sig.: Omni nocte utend. Mitte vj.

I may say that I massed the ingredients with the soap and starch basis of the Pharmacopœia, divided into six equal parts, and pressed into shape in a conical mould.

NUX VOMICA. (252/23.)

251/45. *Question.*—(1) The prescription is not peculiar except that the quantity of mucilage is small. Mix the oils with the mucilage in a mortar until the mixture begins to crackle, then add the water gradually. (2) Mix the calomel with a sufficiency of manna to make a pill about 1 grain size. It is the rule to adopt this size, not 2 grains, as the mean.

111/29. *Ajax.*—Salicylate of quinine is precipitated in the mixture, if the quinine sulphate is merely dissolved by the acid; but with an excess of acid you will get an insoluble iodo-compound of quinine. Omit the acid altogether and reduce the quinine to fine powder.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

Correspondents who ask replies to be inserted "this week" or "next week" are reminded that we do not guarantee replies, and that their insertion depends upon the space at our disposal for such matters. It is generally impossible for us to find room for queries the same week they are received.

254/71. *Glasgow.*—In reply to your query Messrs. W. Butcher & Son inform us that Dr. Kennedy's formula for Mattei's ointment (Canceroso No. 5) is 20 globules to the ounce of white vaseline or lard. Mattei says 25 globules should be used.

254/73. *A Country Chemist*.—We shall one day publish a revised collection of the formulæ which have appeared in this journal.

251/74. *H. E. S.*—Messrs. W. Butcher & Son, homœopathic chemists, Blackheath, agents for Mattei's medicines, could probably answer your questions.

202/91. *B. & Co.*—You must tell us all about your solution, and what it is used for, before we can form an opinion as to whether it is of general interest or not.

250/71. *R. J. L.*—We meant for those who have been four to five years at the business. Juniors in England and Ireland get from 25% to 40% indoors.

249/28. *D. & S.*—You have not read the paragraph carefully. We stated that the decision making alum baking-powder an infringement of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act was reversed.

251/2. *W. B.*—You can obtain a concrete oil or extract of violet, which, though expensive, is the best thing for perfuming vaseline.

252/74. *A. W.* wants to know how to tell practically which kinds of drugs require to be kept air-tight and those which do not require to be so kept. To answer this demand fully would require more of our time and space than we can possibly afford to give; and we believe that it is a matter upon which the trade, as a whole, do not require advice. Generally, it is a safe rule to Keep all Powdered Drugs in stoppered hottles, as they, having the greatest surface, are most likely to deteriorate owing to the action of the air. Aromatic drugs are always so kept, powdered squill can only be retained in the pulverulent condition by rigid exclusion of moisture, and it is advisable also to store the powders of potent drugs, such as ipecacuanha, opium, and nux vomica, in stoppered hottles, although they may not actually require it. We are not prepared to say that the custom of keeping powders in hottles on the shop shelves is free from objection, because it has been observed that most of them gradually leave a layer adherent to one side of the hottle, although there may be no adhesive substance in the drug, and this appears to be the result of some change. Few unpowdered drugs, except highly aromatic ones, are the better for being kept air-tight, as frequently a little circulation of air prevents mustiness. Gum resins, such as myrrh, should be kept in tin-lined and covered drawers. Generally the safest plan is to exclude light.

252/61.—*Pain*, a subscriber in the North-West Provinces of India, writes to us about his aerated water, which, "when mixed with spirits or wines (particularly Sauterne and whisky), after standing a short time, turns quite black, to the disgust of the person at table and the loss of custom from the host." We take it that the water employed contains iron, and the tannin of the liquors reacts with it. If another source of water cannot be obtained, it would be advisable to have the water analysed, and upon the analysis could be based a process of iron-precipitation by the addition of a proper proportion of lime-water.

251/48. *J. C. L.*—We are obliged for yours. The statement has not yet been satisfactorily confirmed. A kind of celluloid is apparently referred to.

251/64. *Rustic*.—Ordinary flour-paste containing alum will serve to mount the parchments on cardboard, provided you subject them to pressure for a day or two after.

255/71. *J. R.* (Edinburgh).—The addition of a little aloes to the violin-varnish (207/31) will give you the dark cherry colour which you desire.

251/50. *E. W.*—Consult the advertisers under "Boxes" in the DIARY and current issues of this journal.

255/4. *P. J.*—The *Mist. Ferri et Quininae Eff.* of the Consumption Hospital may be what you want. The formula for it is:—

Ferri et ammon. cit.	..	..	..	gr. v.
Quininae sulphat.	..	..	..	.. j.
Acid. citric	..	..	..	.. x.
Aquæ	..	..	..	.. 3j.

M. et s.

To be taken effervescing with 10 grains of bicarbonate of soda.

Several hospitals have formulæ for non-effervescing mixtures. The following is a fair sample:—

Citrate of iron and quinine	..	..	24 grs.
Citric acid	..	..	.. 15 "
Syrup of orange-flowers	..	..	.. 1 oz.
Distilled water to	..	..	.. 6 "

Mix.

Dose, 3ss. to 3j. three times a day.

254/73. *J. E.*—(1) Hydronaphthol is now used by London gum-mucilage makers as a preservative, and it appears to be wonderfully effectual. (2) The sundries houses make silver-mounted smelling-hottles themselves. That is, they get the hottles from one class of makers and the tops from another. Some houses also cut the hottles. You will judge from this that your question, "Where can silver-mounted smelling-hottles in new patterns be obtained from other than sundries houses?" is a poser.

255/3. *Bromidia*.—(1) The dose of the gripe-water (page 863, in last volume) is for a child of 12 months. For infants of 2 or 3 months half a teaspoonful may be given, mixed with 2 tablespoonfuls of warm sweetened water, and allowed to be sipped in teaspoonfuls. (2) Heavy mineral oils for lubricating are sometimes wanted when "mineral oil" is asked for. (3) A formula for a hromidia substitute is given on page 157 of our issue of January 31.

33/92. *S. J.*—The terms are synonymous. *Ol. menthæ sativæ* having been used before *ol. menthæ viridis*.

246/19. *J. G. D.*—The brown colour produced in *Hydroquinone Developers* is due to the action of the alkali upon the hydroquinone, and is peculiar to that body. We are not aware that the brown-red compound has been isolated and examined. Probably the white precipitate that you refer to is calcium carbonate. We have not observed it when distilled water is used.

254/3. *Mr. C. Simpson, M.B.*, asks "whether Antifibrin is in any way changed in its composition or virtue when dissolved in a hot solution of tartaric acid," which he finds to be a very ready solvent. Antifibrin, or acetanilide, is a very indifferent body, and is not easily decomposed by acids. It is not possible to say, without actual experiment, that decomposition results with tartaric acid, but the probability is that it does not. We can trace no observations regarding the relation of acetanilide to the organic acids. With hydrochloric acid it forms a hydrochloride, which, however, is decomposed by water, and acetanilide is not recovered from it. Taking this and other properties of acetanilide into account, it may safely be inferred that a tartaric acid solution is merely a superior solvent.

Information Wanted.

[*Replies to the following requests are solicited by correspondents of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.*]

248/12.—Who are the London agents of Kinney Bros successors, American cigarette manufacturers?

253/2.—Who supplies show-cards with metal frames and movable letters?

THE SEVERITY OF THE WEATHER HAS AFFORDED AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY

Of testing the Winter-keeping properties of the

"A1" COD LIVER OIL.

(Trade Mark.)

Chemists who have not hitherto bought the "A1" Brand are now urged to give it a trial.

Large numbers of unsolicited Testimonials in favour of the Oil have been received, which may be summed up in the words of one who writes:—

"I am convinced that no one with any respect for his Cod Liver Oil trade will use any other than the 'A1.'"

Price in Bulk, **6/9** per Gallon, in Winchestersters.

By 12 Winchestersters 6/6, or 36 Winchestersters 6/3 per Gallon, to account. Delivery as required.

To secure the "A1" being placed in the hands of the Public in Perfect condition we are Bottling it in Dispensing Bottles direct from the Original Casks, which have not been opened since they left the Factory in Norway.

The Corks are of the best quality and the Bottles are packed in boxes with divisions specially made for the purpose, which are charged, but full price is allowed when returned promptly and in good condition.

PRICES FOR THE HOME TRADE ONLY.

In Dispensing Bottles—containing 8 oz. fluid	By 6-doz. case.	12-doz. case.	24-doz. case.	
	- 5/9	5/6	5/3	doz. to a/c.
16 oz. "	By 3-doz. case.	6-doz. case.	12-doz. case.	
	- 10/6	10/3	10/	"

CARRIAGE FREE.

N.B.—If less than above quantities are ordered, carriage must be paid by the Customer, unless the order is made up to the value of £5 with Drugs.

The Model Nordland Boats are only supplied to those who purchase the "A1" Cod Liver Oil. Price 10/- each

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, BIRMINGHAM.

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All others are imitations.

SILVER MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

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In consequence of the repeated enquiries for a cheaper Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia, by various houses, we have decided to manufacture a second quality at a low price. Each bottle will bear our Label with Name and Trade Mark. We offer it to our customers with an assurance that, whilst not quite equal in quality to our best, it is far superior in Colour, Effervescence, Clearness, and Flavour, to any of the low-priced articles in the market. We guarantee that as much care is taken in its manufacture as in our first quality, and that it will keep quite as well. We are certain it will enable the Chemist—who finds it necessary to keep a second quality, and who prefers to put it up himself, and with his own Name and Label—to supply his customers with a thoroughly sound and reliable article.

We intend selling it in BULK ONLY, at 1s. 3d. per lb., the smallest quantity at Wholesale Terms being 4½ lbs. Our usual Discount given. Special Terms for larger quantities.

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List free on application.

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PURE AND CHEAP:

ANALYSIS.

Bicarbonate of Soda	97.20
Mono Carbonate of Soda	1.90
Sulphate of Soda	trace
Chloride of Sodium035
Moisture82
Insoluble	nil

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SODA CRYSTALS

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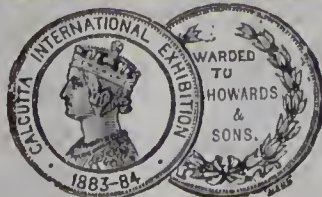
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Acetates of Soda & Potash
Acids, pure.
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Citric Acid & Citrates.
Cocaine and its Salts.
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Applied in Therapy where Antipyrin and Salicylic Acid
are prescribed together, but has no objectionable after-effects, even if taken in doses of 8 grs. pro die.

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Almost odourless.

ACID. BENZOIC. E RESINA.Guaranteed to be sublimed from and retaining the
fragrance of Gm. Benjamin.**ACID. GALLIC. CRYST. CHEM. PURE**

Perfectly white needles.

ACID. PYROGALLIC BISUBLIMED.

Professor Dr. Vogel says:—" . . . light snowy
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ING COMPLETELY and quickly in water or
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Professor Dr. J. M. Eder says:—"Dr. Byk's Pyro-
gallic Acid is exceedingly light and bulky . . .
as good an Acid as can be produced."

This is the lightest, and consequently
purest Pyro in the trade.

ACID. TANNIC.

Purest quality, powdered and granulated. Dis-
solves colourless in water, alcohol, and ether, free
from resinous and colouring matter. For medi-
cine and finest work in art.

ACID. TANNIC LEVISSIMA PUREST

Dissolves colourless in water, alcohol, and ether, free
from resinous and colouring matter. Used for
similar purposes as the chemically pure powder.

AMMONIUM BROMIDE.**CHLORALHYDRATE.****COFFEINE, PUREST,** AND ALL COMPOUNDS.**FERR. LACTIC. POWDER.****GOLD CHLORIDE.****HYDROQUINONE.****DR. BYK'S PERMANENT HYDRO-****QUINONE.**

Light yellow crystals. Insensible to moist air
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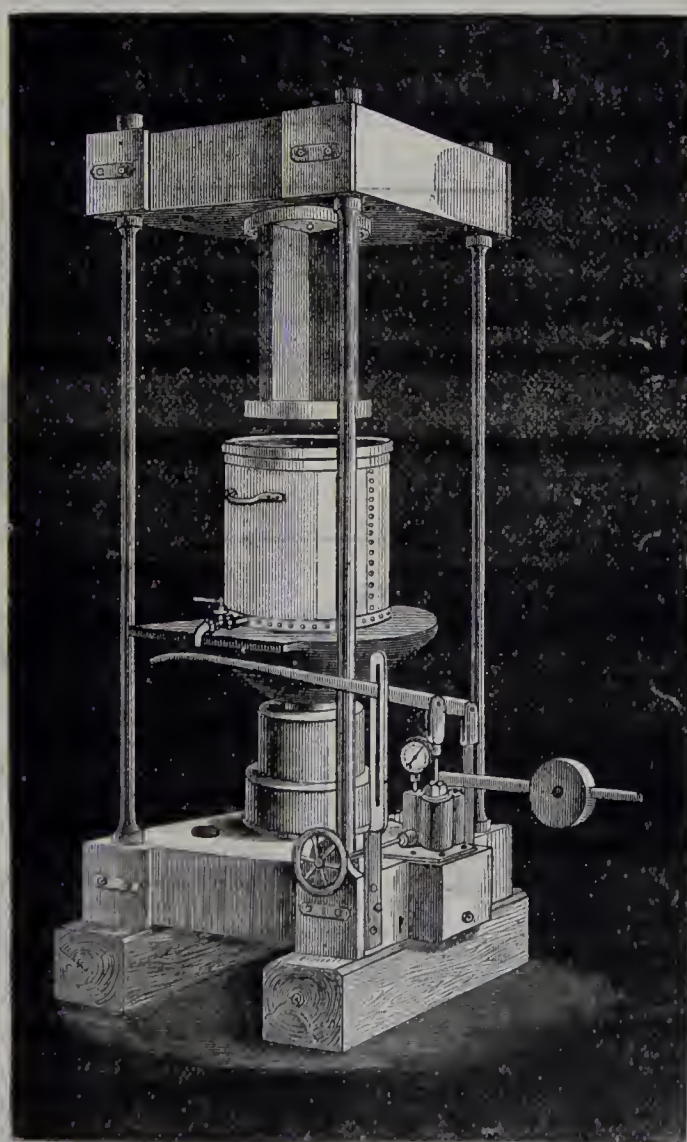
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Contains pure Bismuth and *Pepsina Liquida* in combination with sedatives. A formula most serviceable in the treatment of gastric pain. In 4 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and 1 lb. bottles.

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Each drachm contains in a concentrated form, besides the fluid pepsine, a full dose of Schacht's Liquor Bismuthi. Dose: One drachm. In $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 1 lb. bottles.

N.B.—*Peps. Liq. c. Bismutho Co.* contains, in addition, one gr. soluble *Euonymin* in each drachm.

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A perfect solution of Podophyllin, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in each drachm.

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A pleasant and active form of *Cascara Sagrada*. Dose: One to three teaspoonfuls diluted. In 4 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 1 lb. bottles.

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An entirely new Essence, perfectly reliable, for the coagulation of Milk, and the production of Junkets and Curds and Whey. It is a preparation of the most wholesome nature, that contains no salt, and has no special taste, smell, or colour. In large bottles at 1s. of all Chemists. This Essence keeps well in any climate.

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GELATINE COATED OVAL PILLS.

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COMPRESSED PELLETS.

DISINTEGRATING—SOLUBLE.

We manufacture all varieties, and issue the same in bulk, or put up in metallic boxes or screw-capped bottles, with descriptive labels.

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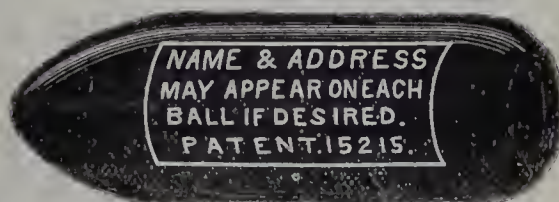
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No. 4.—Alterative Balls	24/	per gross.
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" 1.—Physic Balls	24/	"
" 2.—Physic Balls	30/	"
" 3.—Physic Balls	36/	"
" 18.—Physic Balls	42/	"
" 19.—Physic Balls	48/	"
" 15.—Stimulating Balls	24/	"
" 10.—Tonic Balls...	24/	"
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[2]

TOBACCO AND CIGARS—MIXED PARCELS.

Every Requisite for the Smoker in One Order.

The following Manufacturers' Packet Tobaccos supplied at their List Prices, CARRIAGE PAID:—Willis, Cope, Hignett, Gallaher, Taddy, Ogden, Phillips, Player, Murray, Archer, Clarke, Brankston, Morris, Mitchell, Smith, Lambert & Butler, Pace, Goodwin, Duke, Kinney, Kimball, Richmond Cavendish Company, Carroll, Lorillard, &c. Havana, Mexico, Manila, Indian, and Swiss Cigars and Cheroots at Importers' Prices.

The Cigarettes of the following Firms at List Prices:—Goodwin, Allen & Ginter, Kinney, Duke, Kimball, Au Bon Fumeur, Willis, Player, Lambert & Butler, Cope, and the leading Egyptian and Turkish Houses.

BRITISH CIGARS from 4s. to 20s. per 100. All carefully selected and well matched. The largest and most varied stock in the United Kingdom to select from.

Irish Roll, Pigtail, Naffrod, Target, Cake, Ping, and all other hard Tobaccos; also Flakes, Shags, Virginias, Cut Cavendish, and every description of plain and fancy Cut Tobaccos of standard quality at lowest prices.

Tobacconists' Fancy Goods and Smokers' Sundries of every description at current rates.

Carriage paid on parcels from £2 upwards to any station in the United Kingdom. SEND FOR DETAILED PRICE LISTS.

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LANCET.—"We have nothing but praise to bestow."

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KINDERMILCH } Infan
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CREMOR HORDEATUS, delicious substitute for Cod-liver Oil.

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MALT EXTRACT LOZENGES.
MUSTARD LEAVES, best and cheapest.

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COCA WINE (ARMBRECHT).

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Wholesale.				£	s.	d.
Doz. Coca Medium (Imperial Pints)	36/	Retail price	... 48/ doz.			
„ Coca Burgundy	36/	„	... 48/ „			
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„ Coca Champagne	46/6	Quarts, retail price	56/ „			
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GENERAL MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.

Pills, Sweets, Granules, Lozenges, Tablets, Pharmaceutical Confectionery, Impalpable Powders, Medicinal Biscuits, Alkaline Acid or Neutral Tar Liqueur; Soft, Dry, or Fluid Extracts evaporated in Vacuum, &c., &c.

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Pearls, Capsules, and Capsullines by Pressure, containing all medicinal substances which can be capsuled, such as salts of quinine, various powders, ethers, etheroles, beech creosote, terpine, terpinol, turpentine essence, citrine santal essence, creosoted cod-liver oil, balsam of copahu, tar, &c., &c.

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Boxes and Bottles specialised with the mark PINGEON, or with Buyer's Name.

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Guaranteed to keep in all climates. Important discount to wholesale houses. Write for the general price list.

Soft Capsules and Capsullines containing essence of santal, balsam of copahu, and their compounds.

Russian Elastic Capsules with thin and flexible envelope containing cod-liver oil, castor oil, and other medicinal liquids which are taken in large doses.

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Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Can be obtained of any of the Medicine Houses.

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GERMAN BOTANIC DRUGS.
CAMOMILES. SAFFRON.
INSECT POWDER.
POWDERED FRENCH CHALK.
SUGAR OF MILK.
OIL OF ALMONDS, SWEET.
GELATINE.

PRICES ON APPLICATION. [1]

An Invitation

Is given to all Chemists who stock Guy's Tonic to kindly communicate the fact to the Guy's Tonic Company, 4 Ludgate Circus, London, as a Register of Local Agents is in course of preparation. This List is being compiled to enable the Secretary to send accurate replies to the inquiries constantly being made by direct postal purchasers from all parts of the country for the names of Local Agents.

Write to-day. A Post Card will do.

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For 1891.



Compound Pile Ointment.

This Article we have added to our list of Counter Adjuncts. It is made from an admirable form, and has had great success.

Style—One ounce flat, shouldered, silver-coloured tins, bearing artistic label and band in two shades of blue and white.

Price—6/; 6 doz., 5/6 per doz. Chemist's name and address can be printed on label.



ARROWROOT.

EVANS'  Analysed.

1/2 per lb.; tins free.

1/2-lb. tins, 7/8; 1-lb. tins, 15/ per doz., with Chemist's name and address.

NEW EDITION, WITH ADDENDA,
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Hawley's Counter Adjuncts.

Post free on application.

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EVANS, SONS & CO. EVANS AND SONS Lim.

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Special Agents for Sicilian Sublimed Sulphur in 2-cwt. bags, and Rolled Sulphur in 3-cwt. casks. Most Favourable Quotations can be given on application.

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PHYSIOLOGICALLY PURE

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NEW COD LIVER OIL

WILL ARRIVE about 10th inst.

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VIN MARIANI

Is largely advertised in all the Medical Papers, and daily prescribed by Physicians; it will therefore be in the interest of Chemists to always stock a few bottles, which can be obtained of all the Patent Medicine Warehousemen. The Wholesale and Shippers should apply for prices (packed in cases of Six Dozen Bottles, either in or out of Bond) to the
SOLE CONSIGNEE FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND THE COLONIES—

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P.S.—Write for Catalogue of Gabriel Jozeau, which is the only complete list of French Medicines in the United Kingdom.



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WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.**JEWSBURY & BROWN'S****ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.**

This old-established and increasingly favourite Dentifrice has been over Sixty Years before the Public. It is warranted to retain its properties and keep in good condition in any climate. The original and only genuine is manufactured solely by

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METAL BOTTLE CAPS
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SCREWED BOTTLES.

For Paints, Perfumes, Soaps, Creams, Oils, and all Fluid
or Semi-Fluid Substances.

PERFUME SPRINKLERS
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BOTTLES.



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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "COLLAPSIBLE LONDON."

ESTABLISHED 1820



This old-established and celebrated preparation for the Teeth is attractively put up in the form of Liquid, Powder, and Paste, is now being largely advertised to the public.



THE GENUINE
EAU DE BOTOT
IS THE ONLY DENTIFRICE APPROVED
By the Academy of Medicine of Paris.

	Size	Size	Size
EAU de BOTOT	1/6, 11/9;	2/6, 20/;	5/1, 32/9 doz
POWDER	1/6,	8/6; 2/6,	17/ doz.
PASTE	1/6,	8/6; 2/6,	17/ "

Of all Wholesale Houses.

N.B.—See each Article
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SAMPLE BOXES,
Containing
Powder, Paste, & Liquid
per 8/- doz.

IMMENSE SALE.**WOODS' ARECA NUT
TOOTH PASTE,**

As used and recommended by Madame
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PRICE, 6d. and 1s. per Pot.

CAUTION.—SEE "WOODS, PLYMOUTH,"
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GOLD MEDAL AWARDED, EDINBURGH INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1890.
No BATH ROOM or CARRIAGE is fully Equipped without

Recommended by Medical Men.
RANKIN'S
CORK MATS
REAL COMFORT

Warm, Soft, and Dry, Easily Washed, Clean, and Durable.

They Prevent Chills in Bathing, and keep the feet warm and comfortable. Mr. GLADSTONE pronounces them to be very useful, and Lord SALISBURY and many of the Nobility and Gentry now use and appreciate them. They prevent cold feet in Driving, in Church, in the Counting-house, in Stone-floored Apartments. Numerous testimonials to their usefulness in a great variety of ways. Sizes: 1 ft. square to 20 x 45 in. Prices: 3/1, 5/1, 7/6, and 10/6 each. Special Mats up to 21/ each. Of all leading Chemists and Furnishing Houses.

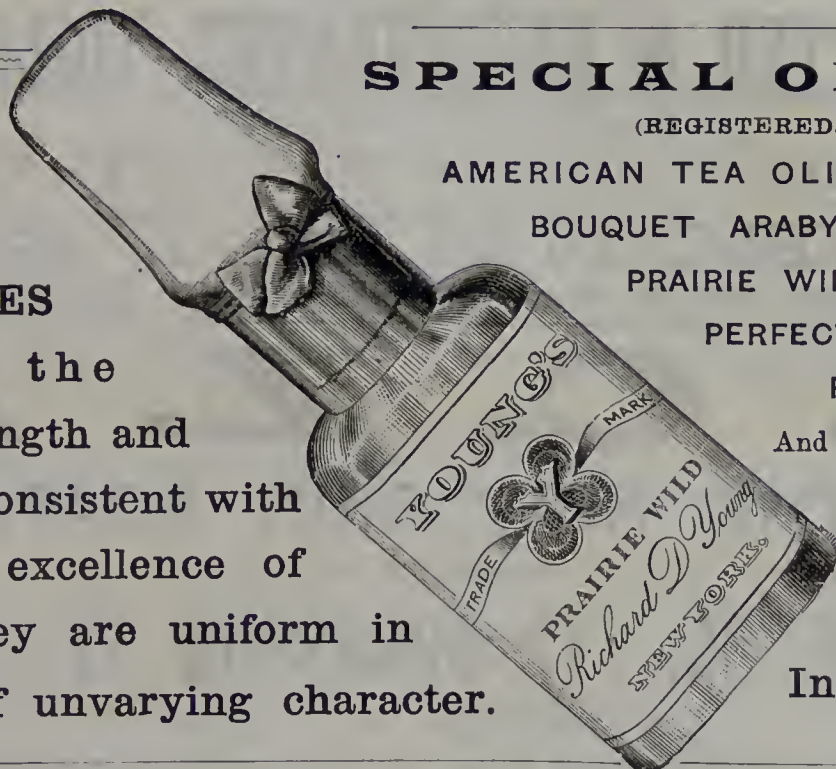
CAUTION.—Each Genuine Mat branded "Rankin's Cork Mat."
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YOUNG'S

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combine the
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AMERICAN TEA OLIVE,

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PERFECT VIOLET,

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And the usual staple
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OF ALL WHOLESALE
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In 1-oz. & 2-oz.
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Musk Civet Ambergris Attar - of - Rose

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"THE FAIRIES' DANCE."

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'THE SCENT OF THE LILIES'

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Retailing at
2/-, 3/6, and 6/6 each.
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15/-, 27/-, and 46/- doz.

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SUPERFATTED & DE-HYDRATED TOILET SOAPS

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H. BRONNNLEY & CO.

LARGEST TOOTH SOAP COMPRESSERS IN THE WORLD.

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THE NEW SKIN SOAP,

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THE SOLE AND ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF

"ESS. BOUQUET" PERFUME and of the Celebrated "SPERMACEI SOAP TABLET."

Dr. ZIEMER'S ALEXANDRA- DENTIFRICE.

Matchless for the
Teeth, Gums, and Breath!

Guaranteed Non-
injurious to the
Enamel.

Of all
Wholesale
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Prices:

1/3 size 9/-
2/- „ 15/-
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per doz.

Shoe Cards &c.,
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H. P. TRUEFITT'S SPECIALITIES FOR THE HAIR.

Floral Extract, 3/6, 5/-,
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Egg Julep, 2/-, 4/-.
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Egg Julep, 2/6,
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Golden Fluid,
10/6, 21/-.

EUXURON,
1/6.
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Stimulating Lotion, 5/-,
10/6.

Astringent and Tonic
Lotion, 5/-, 10/6.

Quinine and Arnica
Hair Wash, 3/6,
5/-, 10/6, 21/-.

Arnica Wash
3/6, 5/-,
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EUCHRISMA.
Combines in one clear Fluid every valuable
Component both of a Hair Dress and Wash.
3/6, 5/-, 10/6, 21/-.

EAU RACINE.
For renewing the original colour of Grey Hair;
superior to all other Restorers, being perfectly
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An elegant Preparation for
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Price 2/6, 3/6, 5/-, 10/6, 21/-.

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Discount 5 per cent. for cash with order, or if remitted by 15th of month following that in which goods were supplied.

£5 orders and upwards free to any station in England, or direct port of Scotland or Ireland.

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Trusses, Single...	12/6 per doz.	Elastic Stockings, Cotton	2/2 each.
„ Double	20/-	„ „ Silk	3/4
„ Single Femoral	17/-	Suspenders, Cotton Bags	6/6 per doz.
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„ Single Scrotal	34/-	Clinical Thermometers	25/-
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PACKAGES.

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SOFT SILK FLEXIBLE CATHETER, GUARANTEED WITH WOVEN EYES.

To be had of all Surgical
Instrument Makers
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PURE TARTAR EMETIC.

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Showing 98 per cent. of anhydrous Sb₂O₃.

This product is obtained BY A NEW PROCESS, and
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Grand Prize, Universal Exhibition, Paris, 1889.

G. B. KENT & SONS

Have been awarded the ONLY



A.D. 1777.

GOLD MEDAL



At the Paris Exhibition, 1889, for

ENGLISH BRUSHES

See pages 169-172 WINTER ISSUE, January 31st, 1891.



R. H. BARRETT,

Flint Glass Bottle Works,
THE OVAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH, LONDON, E.
THE HEART SCENT BOTTLE (Reg.), for Salts or Perfume.

Is most admirably adapted for pocket use, combining great beauty of design with the maximum of convenience.
Price, Plain or Fluted (in 5 GROSS lots):—12/6 per gross. Assorted WHITE and COLOURED.
N.B.—The Caps for these will be fitted, if desired, with indestructible washers, to resist the action of ammonia, which destroys cork in a short time.

METAL SCREW-CAPPED LIMES, in White Flint, Actinic Green, or Amber
The Best Bottle for Glycerine or Pills. Prices: 1 oz. 13/6, 2 oz. 15/-, 3 oz. 18/-, &c. per gross

Chemists' and Perfumers' Bottles in great variety, Plain or Stoppered.

Orders may be sent to the **PRINCIPAL WHOLESALE HOUSES.**
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GARDNER'S PATENT COMBINED 'RAPID' SIFTER & MIXER



Reduces lumpy powders,
sifts and mixes faster
and makes a more perfect
blend than any Machine
in the Market.

Send for full particulars to

WM. GARDNER,
ENGINEER, &c.,
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FOR HAND OR POWER. Capacities from 15 to 300 lbs. at one mixing.

DISPENSING BOTTLES & PHIALS.

We beg to call attention to the following GREATLY
REDUCED PRICES:—

CLEAR BLUE TINTED—Plain or Graduated—
3 and 4 ounce ... 7/6 per gross.
6 and 8 " ... 8/6 "

All other kinds and sizes equally low. Please write for prices
of any size required.

I. ISAACS & CO.

GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS.
25 FRANCIS ST., TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD,
LONDON.

BANKERS: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.

ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF 50 YEARS

CHALMERS' PATENT SAMPLE AND PARCELS POST BOX, THE ONLY BOX

That fulfils ALL the requirements of the POST OFFICE.



Is fastened INSTANTLY.
Cannot open by accident.
Is immensely strong.
Has no corners.
No seams, joints, nor solder.
Nothing to scratch or tear letters.
Is practically air-tight:—Is used
for Flour, Cherry Blossom,
Sanitas, and Soap-Powders.
Dispenses with string, bags, and
paper.
Saves 19 minutes out of 20.

OVER 300,000 SOLD.

SAVING THEIR OWN COST.

W. B. CHALMERS, 37 MINCING LANE,
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WILLIAM TOOGOOD'S

WAREHOUSE AND SHOW ROOM,

BURLINGTON BUILDINGS,

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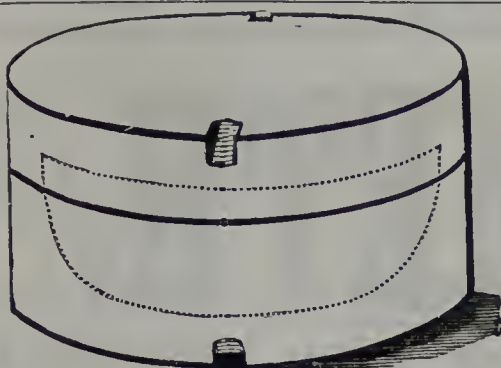
TOOGOOD'S

IMPROVED PATENT

EARTHENWARE

COVERED POTS

Are claimed to be the most perfect and convenient yet offered to the Trade.



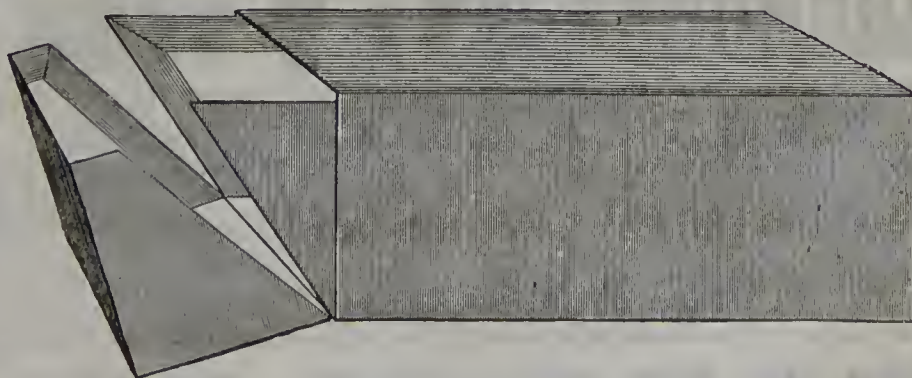
Owing to the increasing demand for our Patent Pots, we have introduced a Special THIN Series for Dispensing.

These Pots are beautifully glazed and finished, and, being very light, are specially adapted for sending by post.

ORDINARY THICKNESS—										
1 dr.	2 dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	4	6	ounces.
1/6	1/6	1/6	1/8	1/10	2/	2/3	2/10	3/6	4/6	5/6 per doz.
THIN FOR DISPENSING—										
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	4	6	8	ounces.	
1/7	1/9	2/	2/2	2/5	3/	4/	5/	6/	per doz.	

TOOGOOD'S NEW REGISTERED SLIDE BOXES FOR POWDERS, &c.

REGISTERED No. 154,622.



PRICES.

	For 8	12	18	24 Powders
White Enamel	6/9	7/9	8/9	9/9 gross
Purple ...	7/9	8/9	9/9	10/9 „

TOOGOOD'S AIR-TIGHT AND GREASE-PROOF PAPER

FOR PACKING LINSEED MEAL, JUJUBES, &c. Demy size, 6/6 ream.

TOOGOOD'S PATENT BRONCHITIS AIR KETTLE,

51/- per dozen.

[9]

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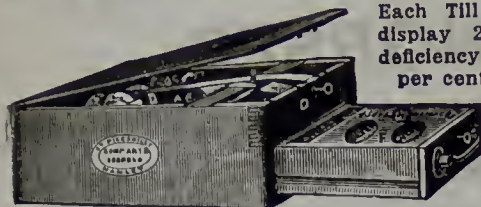
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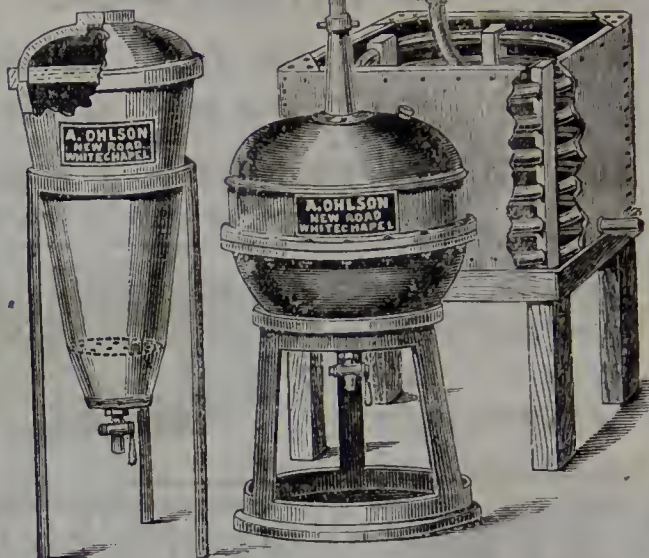
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